

Napoleon

vs

The OLD *and* NEW WORLD ORDERS



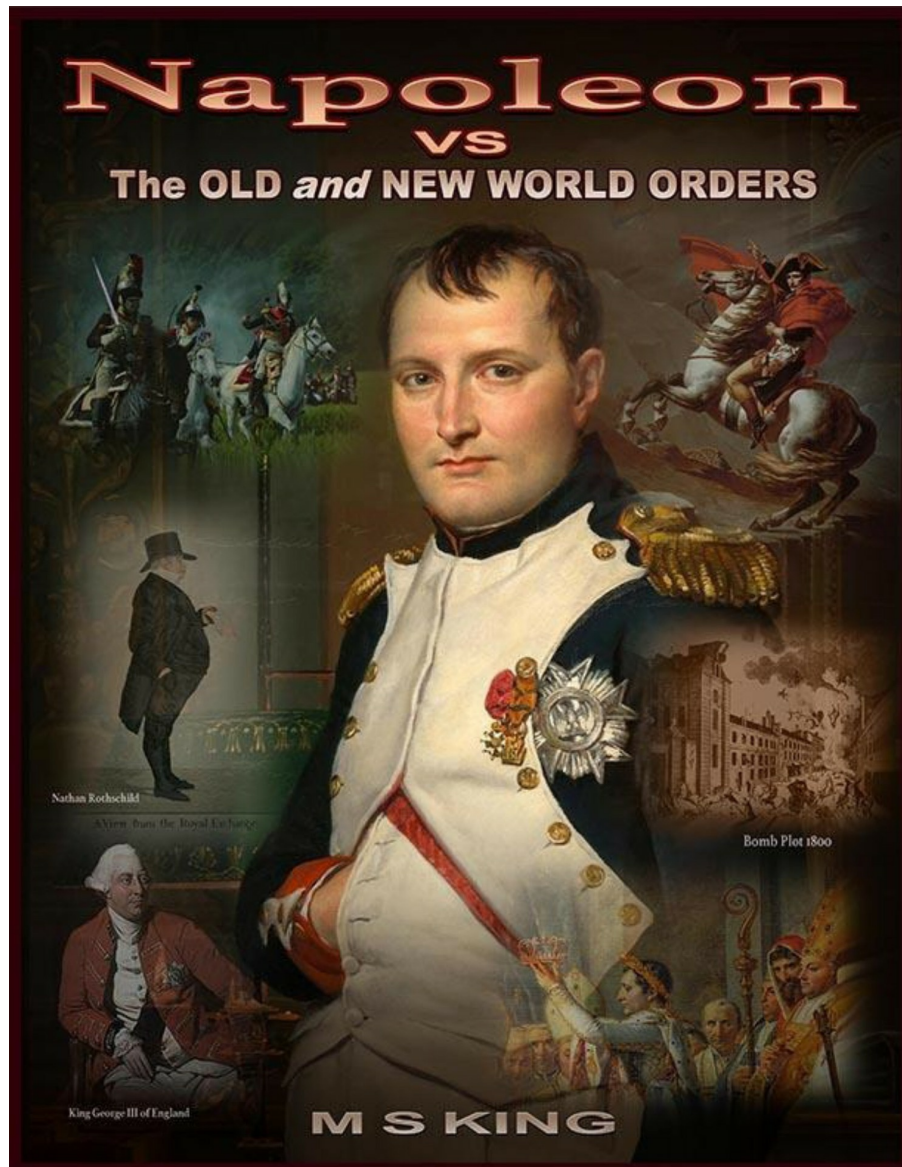
Nathan Rothschild

A View from the Royal Exchange

Bomb Plot 1800

King George III of England

M S KING



By M. S. KING TomatoBubble.com

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About the Author

M. S. King is a private investigative journalist and researcher based in the New York City area. A 1987 graduate of Rutgers University, King's subsequent 30 year career in Marketing & Advertising has equipped him with a unique perspective when it comes to understanding how "public opinion" is indeed scientifically manufactured.

Madison Ave marketing acumen combines with 'City Boy' instincts to make M.S. King one of the most tenacious detectors of "things that don't add up" in the world today. Says King of his admitted quirks, irreverent disdain for "conventional wisdom", and uncanny ability to ferret out and weave together important data points that others miss: *"Had Sherlock Holmes been an actual historical personage, I would have been his reincarnation."*

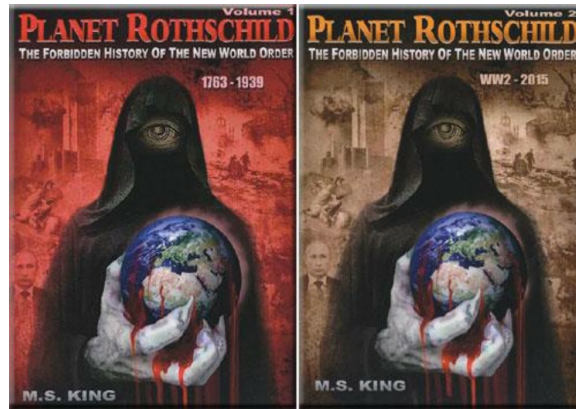
Among other works, King is also the author of:

- *The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About World War 2*
- *Planet Rothschild (2 Volumes): Forbidden History of the New World Order*
- *The War Against Putin: What the Government-Media Complex Isn't Telling You About Russia.*
- *The REAL Roosevelts: An Omitted History*

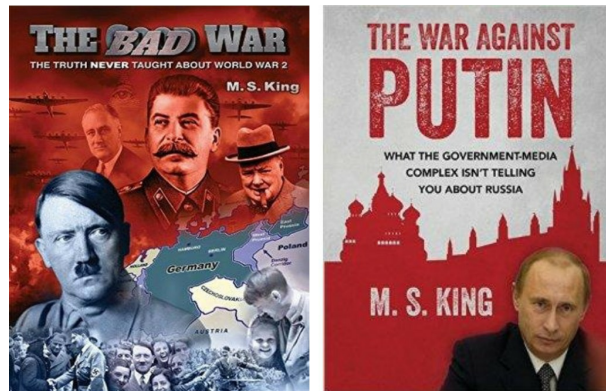
King's website is TomatoBubble.com and his Author page at Amazon.com is 'M S King'. His other interests include: the Animal Kingdom, philosophy, chess, cooking, literature and history (*with emphasis on events of the late 19th through the 20th centuries*).



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Planet Rothschild (2 Volumes)



The Bad War / The War Against Putin

NAPOLEON vs THE OLD AND NEW WORLD ORDERS

The REAL Story of Napoleon That You Were Never Taught

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INTRODUCTION

We all know, at least vaguely, the story about Napoleon Bonaparte. You know -- the one about the self-professed son of a republican revolution against monarchy, who then installed *himself* as a monarch. Napoleon was, we are told, an egomaniacal tyrant with "short man's inferiority complex" who tried to enslave the European continent. Led by the brave British, a coalition of "The Good Guys" banded together to thwart the ambitions of the great "usurper" and trouble-maker of Europe.

There is just one problem with this official narrative of the giant historical figure of the 1800's. To put it gently – it's a damn lie. (*surprise – surprise*).

Now, one can easily understand the reason for the propagation of lies and slanders aimed at Napoleon being perpetuated by the entrenched monarchies of Europe at the time. Quite simply, Napoleon's philosophical vision of good governance (*which we will explore later on*) posed a direct threat to their 'Old World Order' of running things.

Oddly enough, long after the old monarchies have either gone extinct or been neutered, the name of Napoleon Bonaparte still carries a negative, though diminished, stink to it. This seems very strange – that is until we realize that the forces behind the 'New World Order', which were already in operation at the time, had just as much reason to oppose Napoleon as the old Royal Houses of Europe, such as the International Bourbon Family, did.

You see, Napoleon, like the early Illuminati / Jacobin Reds may have opposed the Vatican-affiliated French Monarchy, but unlike the controlled agents of the Rothschild New World Order gang, Napoleon was not an anti-Church atheistic Jacobin pre-Communist by any means – not even close! Indeed, had Napoleon been able to withstand the numerous coalitions arrayed against him, both the 'Old World Order' and the "New World Order" would have been put "out of business" a long time ago.

And that is why this illustrated historical summary is titled: '*Napoleon vs the Old and New World Orders*'. Enjoy the show.

1763 – 1789

The Old World Order, The Rise of the House of Rothschild, Napoleon's Early Life, The Illuminati Conspiracy, The Jacobin French Revolution

THE OLD WORLD ORDER: HEREDITARY MONARCHY

For centuries, the peoples of the various empires and numerous principalities of Europe have been governed, more or less, under the system of hereditary monarchy. Under this structure, the crown is passed down from one member of the Royal House to another – usually a father to a son.

Supporting the monarchy is a structure of aristocrats and clergymen. To form alliances or to keep the peace, the royals of one country often marry the royals of another. Such a social arrangement carries with it benefits as well as flaws.

Advantages: a united people held together by strong ties of kin and culture; a highly stable and traditional order of things, an aristocratic class that feels itself morally obligated to protect and serve their subjects; benefits of high civilization introduced to colonial territories and primitive peoples

Disadvantages: possibility of incompetent or unenlightened monarchs coming to power; tendency towards 'out of touch' elitism among some of the aristocratic class; difficulty faced by common men wishing to rise above their station in life.



Good King or Bad King?



The Royal Houses' Coats-of-Arms, from left to right:

The House of Hanover (British Empire) -- The House of Bourbon (France, Luxembourg, Spain, Sicily, Northern Italy) -- The House of Romanov (Russia, Poland, Finland) -- The House of Hapsburg (Austria) -- The House of Hohenzollern (Prussia)

1763

BIRTH OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER MOVEMENT: THE ROTHSCHILD BANKING DYNASTY IS ESTABLISHED

In 1743 a goldsmith named **Amschel Moses Bauer** opens a coin shop in Frankfurt, Germany. Above his door he hangs a sign depicting a Roman eagle on a red shield. The shop became known as the Red Shield (*German: Rothschild*).

Amschel Bauer has a very intelligent son named **Meyer Amschel Bauer**. The father spends much of his time teaching the son everything he can about the money lending business and the dynamics of finance. After the father's death in 1755, Mayer went to work at a bank in Hannover, owned by the **Oppenheimer Family**. Meyer's immense ability was quickly recognized and he quickly advanced within the firm. He was awarded a junior partnership.

His success allowed him to return to Frankfurt and purchase the business his father had established in 1743. The Red Shield was still displayed over the door. Recognizing the significance of the Red Shield (*his father had adopted it as his emblem from the Red Flag which was the emblem of the revolutionary minded Jews in Eastern Europe*), Mayer Amschel Bauer changed the family name to **Rothschild**. It was at this point that the House of Rothschild came into being.

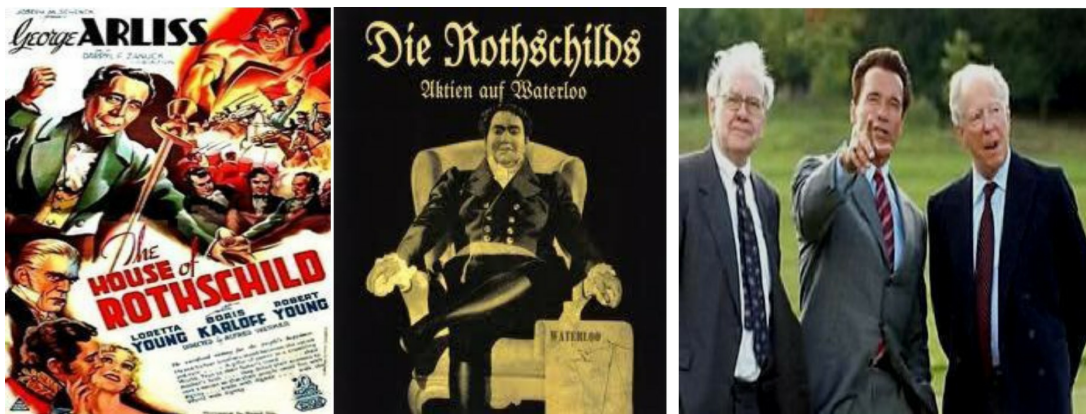


The Rothschild home in Frankfurt / The Rothschild Family Coat of Arms

Through his experience with the Oppenheims, Rothschild learns that loaning money to governments is much more profitable than loaning to individuals. The loans are not only much bigger, but they are secured by the nation's taxes.

The Rothschild Banking Dynasty becomes the richest family business in world history. (1) Forbes Magazine refers to **Mayer Amschel Rothschild** as "*a founding father of international finance*". (2) Rothschild's five sons will later branch out to head banking dynasties in Austria, Italy, France, and England, becoming lenders to the Kings of Europe, often financing both sides of the European wars that will so enrich them.

To this very day, the House of Rothschild and its allies remain the dominant force behind world finance, Globalism, "environmentalism", and 'liberalism'. The Jewish-Zionist Rothschild Family will also play a major role in establishing Israel in the 1900's (*Zionism*). There can be no doubt; **Mayer Amschel Rothschild** was the original "Godfather" of the **New World Order**.



1 - 1934 Hollywood Film: *The House of Rothschild* & 1940 German Film: *Die (The) Rothschilds*

2- 2002: Warren Buffett, Governor Schwarzenegger marvel at one of Lord Jacob Rothschild's palatial European estates.



Just a few of the Rothschild Family palaces / England – Austria – France

**1769-1785:
NAPOLEON: BIRTH & EARLY YEARS**

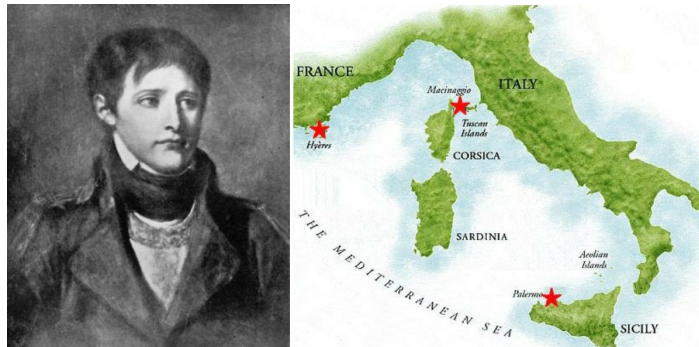
August 15, 1769: **Napoleone Bonaparte** is born to an aristocratic family from the Italian island of Corsica (*French jurisdiction*). His father, Carlo, was originally a follower of the Corsican Patriot leader, Pasquale Paoli, but later became a supporter of French rule.

Napoleone is raised Catholic but will become a Deist in his adult life (*belief in an intelligent creative force -- the Creator*).

At the age of 10, he is enrolled in a religious school in France, where he adopts a French version of his Italian name. Hence forward, he will be known as Napoleon Bonaparte.

After distinguishing himself in mathematics, Napoleon is later admitted to an elite military academy in Paris, where he trains to become an artillery officer. Napoleon graduates, at the age of 16, in 1785.

Contrary to popular belief (*initiated by the British Press and later exploited by Jewish psychologist Alfred Adler in 1908*) Napoleon does not have "short man's inferiority complex". His adult height of 5' 7" is actually an average height for the early 1800's. He will select tall men as his bodyguards, which perhaps gives some the false impression that Napoleon is short in stature.



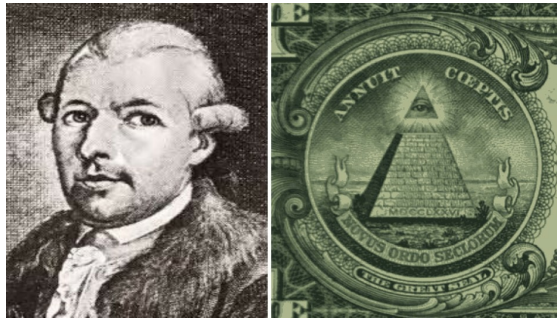
Teen age Napoleon from Corsica demonstrated 'star quality'.

**MAY 1, 1776
ADAM WEISHAUP ESTABLISHES THE SECRET ORDER OF THE ILLUMINATI**

Jewish Professor **Adam Weishaupt**, forms the secret order of **The Illuminati** in Bavaria (*Germany*). He is most likely a paid agent of Rothschild, also based in Germany. Weishaupt (*code name Spartacus*) recruits wealthy elites to his society. The Illuminati, or, Enlightened Ones, infiltrate Masonic lodges, which serve as cover for their activities.

They plot the overthrow of governments, the destruction of Christianity, and the future arrival of a world communal state (**New World Order**). Bavarian authorities disband the Illuminati in 1784. But the tactics and goals of the order are clearly evident in the French Revolution of 1789,

and future Communist plots. To this day, May 1 (*May Day*) remains a sort of ‘Holy Day’ to Communists, Anarchists, and “Progressives”.



The ‘illuminated’ all-seeing eye atop a pyramid is the symbol of Weishaupt’s Illuminati NWO Mafia – and CBS network.

1789

THE JACOBIN – REPUBLICAN FRENCH REVOLUTION

The French Revolution is a period of radical upheaval in France. Unlike the American Revolution, whose Deist and Christian leaders placed limits on government power, the atheistic radicals of the "spontaneous" French Revolution (*financed and organized by agents of the International New World Order secret societies*) seek total power. Their rallying cries of "*Liberty, Fraternity, Equality*" are empty words that attract gullible mobs.



1- The "*Storming of the Bastille (prison)* was about seizing arms, not freeing prisoners

2- Many good people who wanted an American-style republican revolution were suckered in by the Jacobin mad men and their slogans.

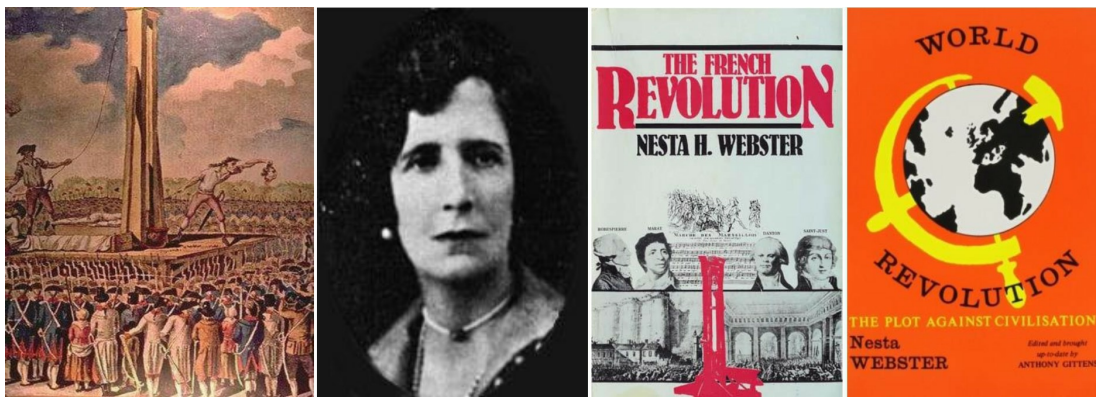
The revolution leads to the rise of the mad killer **Robespierre** and the **Jacobins** -- the most prominent political club of the French Revolution. By 1791, there are 900 Jacobin clubs in France associated with the main club in Paris. Contrary to the image of the French Revolution being a “ground up” uprising of the downtrodden, Jacobins are usually the elite of their local societies, and also included artisans and tradesmen.

Jacobin clubs serve as debating societies where Frenchmen air their views and discuss current political issues. Many Jacobins use the meetings to organize forces and plan tactics. The most notorious deputy connected with the Jacobin club is Robespierre.

From 1793-1794, the “**Committee of Public Safety**” operates as the dictatorship of France. A Jacobin “Reign of Terror” is unleashed. The Bourbon King Louis XVI, Queen Marie Antoinette, and 40,000 others are executed, mostly by public guillotine. The Jacobin mobs single-out priests, nuns, and the wealthy for special brutality.

The Jacobins (*forerunners of the Communists*) are eventually displaced by more sensible elements of the revolution. Robespierre himself is executed. The “**Directory**” will control France from 1795-1799 as the monarchies of Europe wage a war against Republican France.

Though historians portray The Revolution as a "spontaneous uprising" of the oppressed, the funding of the movement, and the disciplined organization of the Jacobin radicals, suggest otherwise. Was Rothschild money behind the revolt? Could this be the meaning of the French Revolution's theme color, red? (*Rothschild is German for "Red Shield"*). Many more "spontaneous" red revolts will follow over the centuries to come.



The works of early 20th Century British historian Nesta Webster exposed the genocidal French Revolution as the work of occultists aiming to overthrow civilization and bring about “world revolution”.

1792 – 1798

The First Coalition War Against France, The Hero of Toulon, The Red Jacobins are Overthrown, Napoleon and Josephine, The First Italian Campaign, The Battle of the Pyramids, The Egyptian Expedition, John Robison Writes ‘Proofs of a Conspiracy’

1792 - 1815

THE ‘WAR OF THE FIRST COALITION’ AGAINST FRANCE

The Royal Houses of Monarchist Europe will wage a series of on and off "coalition wars" (7 wars in all) upon post-revolutionary France. At varying times, Great Britain (*the chief instigator*), and varying combinations which include The Netherlands, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Hungary, Sweden and numerous other minor Kingdoms unite in opposition to Republican France. The ensuing wars that follow will also become known (*unfairly*) as the ‘Napoleonic Wars’ –We say “unfairly” because **Napoleon did not start this never-ending European war on France. He inherited it.**

The **First Coalition** of 1793-1797 was established in an attempt to overthrow the French Revolution of 1789. It comprised Spain, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Britain and Sardinia (*Northwest Italy*).



1 & 2- The world’s worst warmongers (until the USA took over the role) had always been the British. Indeed, it was mainly British intrigue – later backed by Rothschild finance – that instigated the “Coalition Wars”.

3- John Bull (British-created cartoon personification of itself) holds up the head of Napoleon Bonaparte in an 1803 caricature by James Gillray.

1793-1794

TOULON -- NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES HIMSELF AS A MILITARY LEADER

As European monarchies, led by Britain, wage war against Jacobin-Republican France. Napoleon, a French Republican, is appointed artillery commander of the Republican forces at the **Siege of Toulon** - a French city that has risen against the revolution and is now occupied by British troops. Napoleon adopts a plan to capture a hill where Republican guns can dominate the city's harbor and force the British to evacuate. The assault on the position, during which Bonaparte is wounded in the thigh, leads to the capture of the city.

Napoleon is promoted to Brigadier General at the age of 24. Gaining the attention of the Committee of Public Safety, he is put in charge of the artillery of France's Army of Italy. Young Napoleon then devises a plan for attacking the Kingdom of Sardinia as part of France's campaign against the Allies. Carrying out Bonaparte's plan in April 1794, the French army stages a series of stunning advances.



Napoleon will go on to be regarded as one of the greatest military geniuses in history. The legend began with his defeat of the British at Toulon.

1795 THE JACOBINS ARE OVERTHROWN; 'THE DIRECTORY' TAKES CONTROL OF FRANCE

The Jacobins (*forerunners of the Communists*) are eventually displaced by more moderate elements of the republican revolution. Robespierre himself is then executed. The “**Directory**” will govern France from 1795-1799 as both the worried monarchies of Europe (*led by Great Britain*), and the displaced Jacobin Reds of the NWO, continue to wage war against a French nation that is divided in its own loyalties among supporters of Jacobins, Republicans and Bourbon Monarchists.

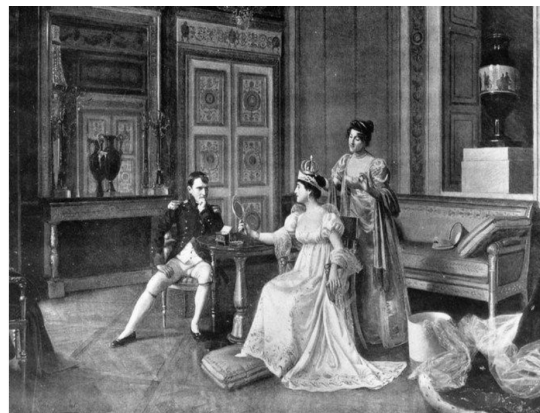
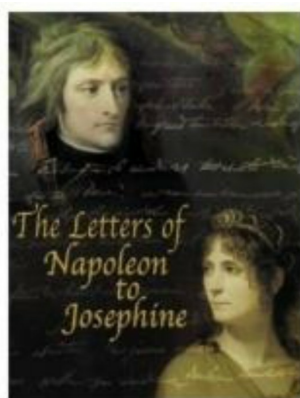


Robespierre gets a taste of his own medicine as the Directory takes control. But the Red Jacobin Clubs are still in operation.

MARCH, 1796
NAPOLEON MARRIES JOSEPHINE

Napoleon marries Josephine de Beauharnais in 1796. He was 26, and she was a 32-year-old widow whose first husband had been executed during the Revolution. Josephine herself had been imprisoned by Robespierre and the Jacobins.

Though he will remarry to Austrian royalty in later years (*for political reasons*) Josephine will always remain the true love of Napoleon's life. He often sends her love letters while on his military campaigns.



The great warrior had a sensitive and cultured side.

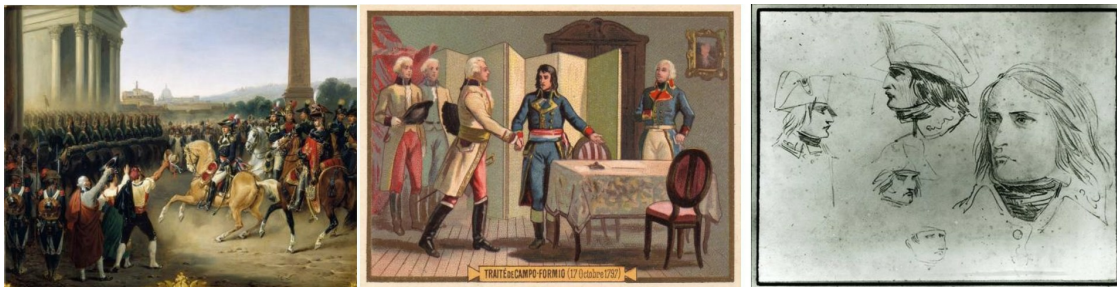
1797
FIRST ITALIAN CAMPAIGN – NAPOLEON BONAPARTE CAPTURES ROME / DEFIES
DIRECTORY'S ORDER TO DETHRONE POPE

Two days after the marriage, Bonaparte leaves Paris to take command of the neglected French

Army in Italy. During this campaign, Bonaparte also becomes increasingly influential in French politics by founding two newspapers: one for the troops in his army and another for circulation in France.

Napoleon completes his successful Italian campaign, defeating Austrian, Sardinian, and Neapolitan forces before capturing Rome. (*Italy did not exist as a unified state at this time*). His stunning victories finally bring to an end what is now known as ‘**The First Coalition War**’ against France – and leads to **The Treaty of Campo Formio**, negotiated by Napoleon himself, between France and Austria.

The French General’s stature as a military genius and leader is now such that he can openly defy the Atheistic Directory's orders to dethrone the Pope and get away with it. Napoleon is by now a legend in the making, soon to be a political force in his own right – a force beyond Illuminati-Rothschild-NWO control.



1- Napoleon arrives in Rome and spares the Papacy.

2- The Treaty of Campo Formio ends the war – but not for long.

3- Back in Paris, people make portraits of the young hero officer. The NWO gang was behind the French Revolution, but they will not be able to control Napoleon Bonaparte.

JULY, 1798 **THE BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS**

Fearing his growing popularity, in 1798, the Directory sends Napoleon off on the Egyptian Campaign. The high point of this campaign is the **Battle of the Pyramids**, also known as the **Battle of Embabeh** -- was a major engagement fought on July 21, 1798 during the French invasion of Egypt.

The French army under Napoleon Bonaparte scores a decisive victory against the forces of the Ottoman Turks and local Mamluk rulers. Napoleon names the battle after the Egyptian pyramids because they were faintly visible on the horizon when the battle took place.

It was the battle where Napoleon employed one of his significant contributions to military tactics, the divisional square. Actually a rectangle, the deployment of the French brigades into these massive formations repeatedly threw back multiple cavalry charges by the Mamluks.

The victory effectively seals the French conquest of Egypt. Napoleon enters Cairo after the battle and creates a local administration under his supervision. He approaches the Egyptians not as a conqueror, but as a liberator who greatly respects their religion and culture. This position earns him solid support in Egypt and the admiration of Muhammad Ali, who later succeeds in declaring Egypt's independence from the Ottoman Turks.

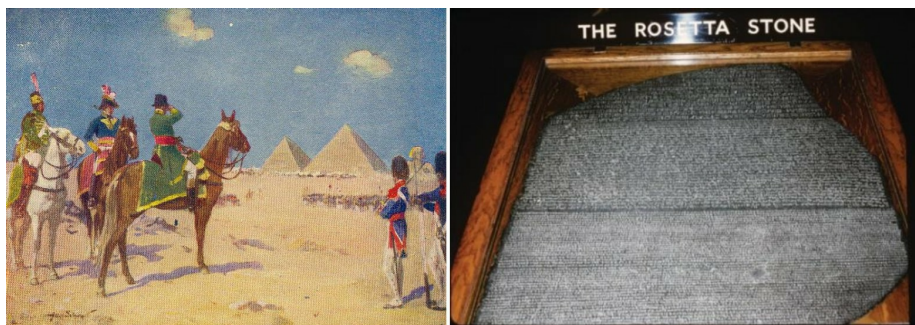


Napoleon proclaimed himself the liberator of Egypt and the protector of Islam.

1798-1801 NAPOLEON'S EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION

The **French Campaign in Egypt and Syria** is Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign to protect French trade, undermine Britain's access to India, and promote scientific enterprise in the region.

An unusual aspect of the Egyptian military expedition is the inclusion of a large group of scientists and scholars. This deployment of intellectual resources is an indication of Napoleon's devotion to higher learning. Much of what we know today about ancient Egypt is the result of this mission. The discoveries include the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics by way of "The Rosetta Stone".



1- Napoleon at the pyramids.

2- The Rosetta Stone was etched in hieroglyphics and Greek. The known Greek figures allowed the French to decipher the unknown Egyptian, and translate into modern languages.

1798

JOHN ROBISON WRITES: 'PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY'

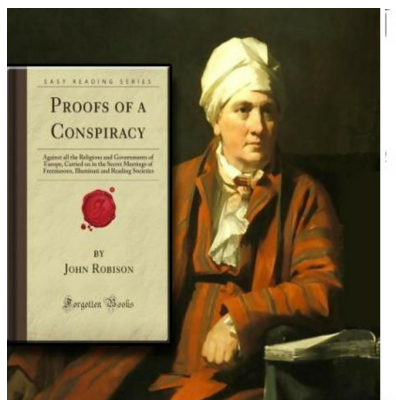
John Robison was a prominent physicist and professor of philosophy at Scotland's Edinburgh University. He worked with James Watt on the early steam car and he later invented the siren. The Illuminati had attempted to recruit him but he declined. In 1798 he writes. **"Proofs of a Conspiracy Against the Religions and Governments of Europe"** in which he exposes the secret societies behind the terrorist French revolution.

His warning to Europe is stark:

"An association has been formed for the express purposes of rooting out all the religious establishments and overturning all existing governments ... the leaders would rule the World with uncontrollable power, while all the rest would be employed as tools of their unknown superiors." (3)

French priest **Abbe Barruel** independently developed similar views that the *Illuminati* had infiltrated Freemasonry, (4) leading to the excesses of the French Revolution. In 1798, the Reverend G. W. Snyder sent Robison's book to George Washington for his thoughts on the subject. Washington replied:

"It was not my intention to doubt that, the Doctrines of the Illuminati, and principles of Jacobinism had not spread in the United States. On the contrary, no one is more truly satisfied of this fact than I am. The idea that I meant to convey, was, that I did not believe that the Lodges of Free Masons in this Country had, as Societies, endeavored to propagate the diabolical tenets of the first, or pernicious principles of the latter (if they are susceptible of separation). That individual of them may have done it, or that the founder, or instrument employed to found, the Democratic Societies in the United States, may have had these objects; and actually had a separation of the People from their Government in view, is too evident to be questioned." (5)



PROOFS
OF A
CONSPIRACY
AGAINST ALL THE
RELIGIONS AND GOVERNMENTS
OF
EUROPE,
CARRIED ON
IN THE SECRET MEETINGS
OF
FREE MASONS, ILLUMINATI,
AND
READING SOCIETIES.
COLLECTED FROM GOOD AUTHORITIES,
By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
MEMBER OF SEVERAL PARLIAMENTS, AND SECRETARY TO THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
Nem una res agitur paries cum proximo ardet.
THE FOURTH EDITION.
TO WHICH IS ADDED, A POSTSCRIPT.
NEW-YORK:
Printed and Sold by George Farnes, No. 44, Water-Street,
between Coney and the Old-Slip.
1798.



Robison was a big man of science and letters. George Washington agreed with his observation about Illuminati & Jacobin infiltration of freemasonry.

1799 – 1801

The Sons of Rothschild Branch Out, The Second Coalition War Against France, Napoleon Stages a Coup, Napoleon Leads France to Victory, The 'Daggers Conspiracy' To Kill Napoleon, Jacobin Bomb Nearly Kills Napoleon, Napoleon Makes Peace with Catholic Church – Napoleon Establishes the System of Lycees to Educate the Middle Class

1799-1815

THE 5 SONS OF ROTHSCHILD SPREAD THEIR MONEY LENDING EMPIRE ACROSS EUROPE

After amassing an enormous fortune from his base in the Hessian city of Frankfurt (*Germany*) Mayer Amschel Rothschild sends his five sons abroad to expand the Rothschild Family Empire throughout Europe. Each of the brothers will emerge as dominant financial players, and behind-the-scenes political players, in their respective new countries. The five sons and the five sub-dynasties they will operate are as follows:

Anselm: Stays in Frankfurt to run the German operation.

Salomon: Vienna, Austria

Nathan: Manchester, and then London, England

Carl: Naples, Italy

Jacob: Paris, France

Of the five, Nathan in London ("*The City of London*") will become the wealthiest and most powerful of the brothers. His power surpasses even that of the other existing Jewish family dynasties that own The Bank of England (**Montefiores, Goldsmids, Mocattas**).

The London Rothschilds are the beating heart of the centuries old movement to tear down European civilization and erect **The New World Order** in its place.



1 & 2 - The Jewish-produced 1934 Hollywood film, *The House of Rothschild* made no effort to hide the historical power of the 5 sons, especially Nathan of London (played by George Arliss -

brother in center).

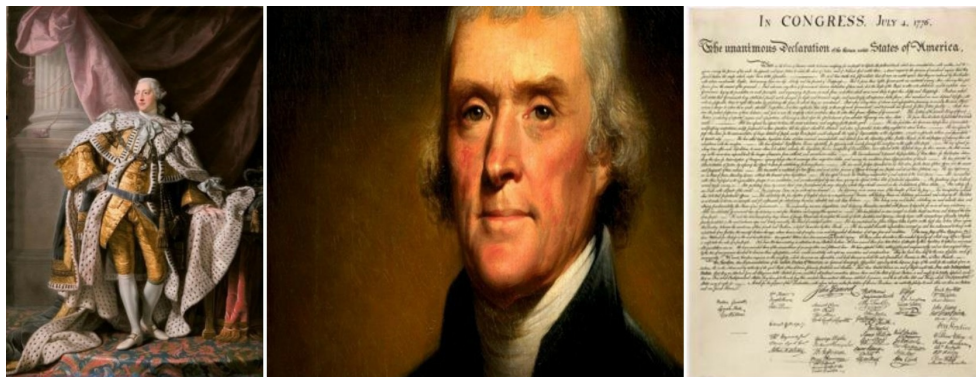
3 – Today, young Nat (Nathan) Rothschild, great-great-great-great grandson of Nathan is being groomed as the next Family Patriarch.



*Then and now: the immense wealth of the Rothschild Family STILL commands obedience.
(Above: Sir Evelyn de Rothschild with gold bars, and commenting on BBC TV)*

1799-1800 ALLIES BEGIN THE 'WAR OF THE SECOND COALITION'

Unhappy with the expansion of the French Empire, won by France after the previous war imposed upon it; Britain, Austria, and Russia initiate the next round of war. Napoleon is away in Egypt at this time. The Allies are very successful and poised to not only control Italy, but also to thrust into southern France itself.



1- Britain's King George III had failed to put down the American Revolution. Now he is obsessed with bringing Republican France under control.

2- "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world." – Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence (6)

NOVEMBER, 1799
NAPOLEON STAGES A COUP IN PARIS - OVERTHROWS THE DIRECTORY

Napoleon and his allies in Paris are convinced that a change of regime, strengthening the executive power, is necessary. Napoleon who feels he is fighting a series of fruitless wars in Egypt is persuaded that only he could save France.

The war hero of Toulon, Italy and Egypt returns to a deeply-divided and chaotic Paris as the country itself faces Allied invasion. With the help of key French Senators, Napoleon stages a bloodless coup and is named First Consul. A plebiscite (*popular vote*) is held soon afterwards and Napoleon's ascension to First Consul is overwhelmingly approved by the French public.

The New World Order gang incited the French Revolution in order to overthrow the Monarchy. Now, with the rapid rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, the NWO has lost control of France.



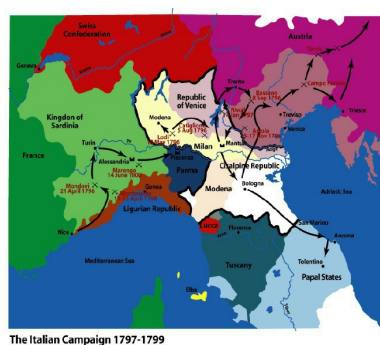
Move over Directory. Napoleon Bonaparte is now the Boss!

1800
NAPOLEON'S LEADERSHIP TURNS THE TIDE OF THE 'SECOND COALITION WAR'

Immediately after seizing power in France, Napoleon offers to make peace with the coalition arrayed against him. Britain and Austria reject his offer.

So, in 1800, Napoleon does the unexpected. He restages Hannibal's crossing of the Alps and then marches his army through the snowy **Great Saint Bernard Pass** to attack Austrian forces based in Italy. Napoleon defeats the surprised Austrians at the **Battle of Marengo** on June 14th, 1800. Following Marengo, the massive **Battle of Hohenlinden** forces the Austrians to the negotiating table. As a result, Austrian Emperor Francis II signs the **Treaty of Luneville** in February, 1801. France will retain all of its previous gains and obtain new lands in Tuscany, Italy; while Austria is granted Venetia and the Dalmatian coast.

And so, in just a matter of months, under the decisive political and military leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte, a French disaster became a French triumph. Britain remains war with France.

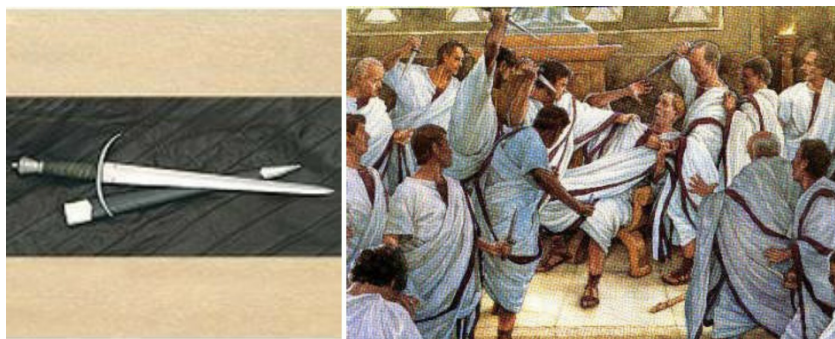


Bold Napoleon crosses the Alps to attack the Austrians.

OCTOBER, 1800 **JACOBINS PLOT TO KILL NAPOLEON WITH DAGGERS**

The Communistic Jacobins (*working for their secret New World Order Rothschild bosses in London*) want their bloody dictatorship back. They openly call for the death of Napoleon. One leftist agitator, named Metge, publishes a pamphlet comparing Napoleon to Roman ruler Julius Caesar, who was killed by daggers wielded by Brutus and others. Metge openly calls for “*the birth of thousands of Bruti to stab the tyrant Bonaparte.*” (7)

Indeed, one of the Jacobin plots which is foiled is the "Conspiracy des poignards" (*Conspiracy of the Daggers*) in October 1800. The Jacobins plan to stab Napoleon, as Julius Caesar had been, as he arrives at the Paris Opera House. Informants are able to foil the assassination plot, but the Jacobins will again try to kill Napoleon.



Jacobins plotted to stab Napoleon, as Caesar had been by Brutus & others.

DECEMBER, 1800 **JACOBIN BOMB NEARLY KILLS NAPOLEON & HIS WIFE**

Two months after the Dagger Plot is foiled, the Jacobins nearly succeed in blowing up Napoleon's carriage with a bomb (*Plot of the Rue Saint-Nicaise or "The Infernal Machine"*). Napoleon and Josephine (*who faints*) both survive the massive blast, but 10-12 innocent

bystanders are killed with dozens more injured or maimed.

Modern day liberal historians (*apologists for the Jacobins*) claim that Bourbon Royalists were behind the plot. But Napoleon is convinced that his Jacobin enemies carried out the attack. He uses public outrage over the bombing to annihilate the remnants of the violent and conspiratorial Red Jacobins. Napoleon declared: *“For such an atrocious crime we must have vengeance like a thunderbolt; blood must flow; we must shoot as many guilty men as there have been victims.”* (8)

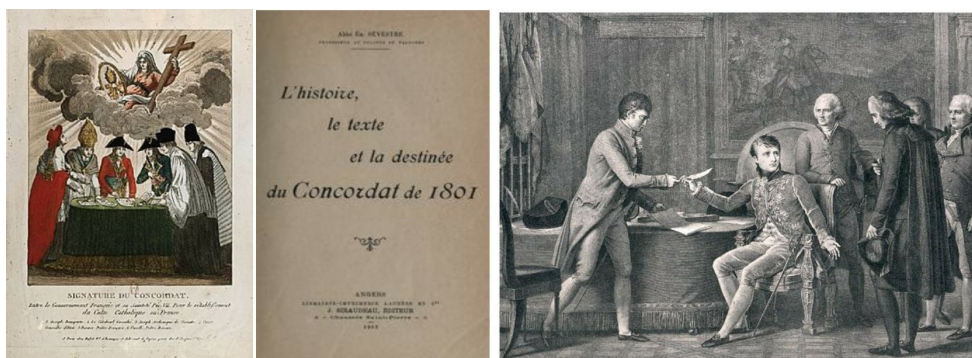


The Jacobins never stop plotting. The mighty bomb that nearly killed Napoleon was known as "The Infernal Machine".

1801 NAPOLEON MAKES PEACE WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

After years of persecution at the hands of atheistic Jacobin radicals and also the Directory, Napoleon moves to protect and preserve the Roman Catholic Church that he had spared from extinction during his Italian campaign. Raised Catholic, Napoleon is himself a Deist (9) (*belief in an intelligent creative force*) who retains a special fondness for the moral principles and ceremonies of the Church. Napoleon is also impressed by Islam, and believes that people of all faiths should have freedom of conscience.

The Concordat of 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII reaffirms the Roman Catholic Church as the majority church of France and restores its civil status. While the Concordat restores ties to the Papacy, the balance of church-state relations tilts in Napoleon's favor.



The Concordat reassured French Catholics, angered Red Atheists, and improved relations with the Vatican.

1801 <i>NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES MERIT-BASED 'LYCEES' TO EDUCATE THE MIDDLE CLASS</i>
--

Education is very high on Napoleon's list of priorities, especially that of the middle class. He believes in a system of merit, and for such a system to be effective there must be widespread education at the secondary level. To that end, Napoleon establishes the system of lycée.

Lycée is an upper-level secondary school preparing students for the *baccalauréat* (*the degree required for university admission*). Lycées enroll the nation's best students in a course of instruction lasting six years. The schools are divided into three areas of specialization: classical studies, modern studies, and scientific-technological studies.

Under the system, elementary schools are to be the responsibility of the local municipalities. Catholic schools take on a significant amount of the load for mass elementary education.

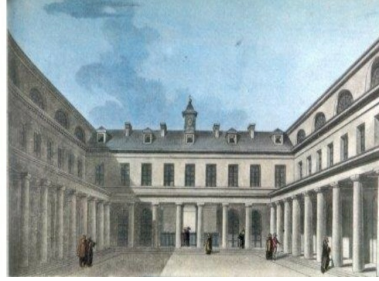
Secondary education, however, is the base education for the future leaders of France, as well as members of the bureaucracy and the military. The heart of the new system is the establishment of thirty lycées, which provide educational opportunities beyond the secondary schools.

The government provides a fixed salary for teachers, but also pays out bonuses for successful teachers. Top-notch teachers are chosen based upon recommendations provided by inspectors. The inspectors are also given responsibility for inspecting the schools on a regular basis.

The education system introduced by Napoleon has two purposes. It is intended to provide educated elite that can help run the country and the military; and it is also designed to provide for an increased middle class; one that that would be successful and hence non-revolutionary. There is also a great emphasis on patriotism in the schools.

Napoleon:

"Of all our institutions public education is the most important. Everything depends on it, the present and the future. It is essential that the morals and political ideas of the generation which is now growing up should no longer be dependent upon the news of the day or the circumstances of the moment. Above all we must secure unity: we must be able to cast a whole generation in the same mold." (10)



1802-1804

Britain Makes Peace with France, Britain Breaks Peace and Starts Third Coalition War, Sale of Louisiana to U.S. Foils the Bankers, Royalists Plot to Kidnap Napoleon, The Napoleonic Code, Genocide of French Whites in Haiti, Napoleon is Crowned Emperor. A New Kind of Monarchy

MARCH, 1802

THE TREATY OF AMIENS: PEACE WITH BRITAIN ENDS THE 'WAR OF THE SECOND COALITION'

The Treaty of Amiens ends hostilities between the French Republic and Great Britain. It is signed in the city of Amiens on March 25, 1802 and celebrated as the "Definitive Treaty of Peace" between Napoleon and Britain. In retrospect, it appears to have been a British ploy to buy time and assemble yet another coalition.



The Peace Treaty of Amiens -- a British trick to buy time.

MAY, 1803

BRITAIN BREAKS THE PEACE / LAUNCHES THE 'WAR OF THE THIRD COALITION' AGAINST FRANCE

The Peace of Amiens lasts only one year and is the only period of extended peace during the 'Great French War' between 1793 and 1815. Britain, under the leadership of King George III and Prime Minister William Pitt, does not evacuate Malta as promised. Instead, the British protest against Bonaparte's annexation of Piedmont and his Act of Mediation, which establishes a new Swiss Confederation, *though neither of these territories is covered by the treaty.*

These phony pretexts for starting a new war against Napoleon culminate in a declaration of war

by Britain in 1803, and the reassembly of yet another coalition against France in 1805 (*Britain, Russia, Naples, Sicily, Sweden*). Having failed to kill Napoleon from within France itself, the NWO Mafia and the Royal Families of Europe will continue to wage these bloody "coalition wars" on post-revolutionary France.

It is important to note that without Rothschild funding, the future coalition wars will not be possible, at least not in the long term. The British-led Old World Order (*Unenlightened Monarchies*) and the New World Order (*Rothschilds-Illuminati Jacobins*) **both** seek the demise of Napoleon Bonaparte.



1- The Napoleonic Wars were all led by Britain and the later ones were largely funded by Rothschild.

2- Warmongering Prime Minister William Pitt – the “Churchill” of his day.

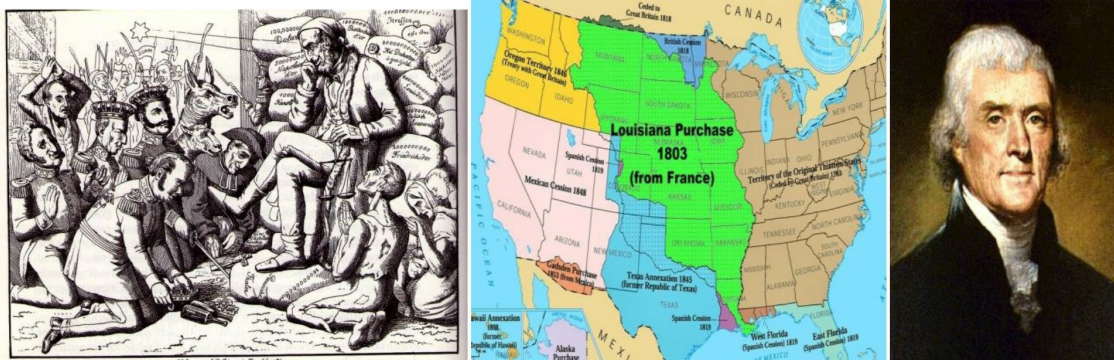
1803

**THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE: RATHER THAN BORROW FROM THE BANKERS,
NAPOLEON SELLS LAND TO THE U.S.**

Napoleon needs money to finance France’s war effort against the European powers, but he is unwilling to borrow from big bankers. Napoleon once wrote:

"When a government is dependent upon bankers for money, they and not the leaders of the government control the situation, since the hand that gives is above the hand that takes. Money has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency; their sole object is gain." (11)

Instead of crawling to Rothschild, Napoleon raises money by proposing to sell the massive Territory of Louisiana to the United States. President Jefferson jumps at the offer. Napoleon’s move also closes a possible front in the western hemisphere from which Britain could wage war against French territory.



Cartoon above depicts nobles and peasants crawling to Rothschild. Napoleon did borrow money, but he also utilized other means for finance. The Jefferson-Napoleon deal **DOUBLED** America's territory.

FEBRUARY, 1804 ROYALIST PLOT TO KIDNAP AND KILL NAPOLEON IS UNCOVERED / PLOTTERS EXECUTED



Comte d'Artois wants to be King of France -- and plots with the British while in exile.

The Jacobins are not the only ones who want Napoleon dead or removed from the scene. Royalist Bourbon conspirators such as the **Comte d'Artois** (*brother of the guillotined King Louis XVI*) - funded and protected by William Pitt and his gang in Britain - want to take Napoleon out too.

The foiled kidnapping plot of 1804 is one of the bolder schemes, and was actually hatched back in 1803, while The Treaty of Amiens was still in effect.

As he had done after the failed Bomb Plot of 1800, Napoleon cracks down hard as his popularity reaches even greater heights. The key plotters are executed.



The British-supported Royalist plot to kill Napoleon leads to arrest and execution of Georges Cadoudal (1), the suicide of General Pichegru (2), and the exile (to America) of General Moreau (3).

During his later years of exile, Napoleon defended his “controversial” crack-down on Bourbon Family Royalists (*Old World Order*) and Jacobins (*New World Order*):

"Am I a dog, to be hounded down and killed in street...while my murderers are to be regarded as sacrosanct?" (12)

*"I caused the Duc d'Enghien to be arrested and judged, because it was necessary for the safety, interest, and the honor of the French people **when the Comte d'Artois, by his own confession, was supporting sixty assassins at Paris.** In similar circumstances I would act in the same way again. " (13)*

"What I did was to silence the royalists and the Jacobins once and for all." (14)

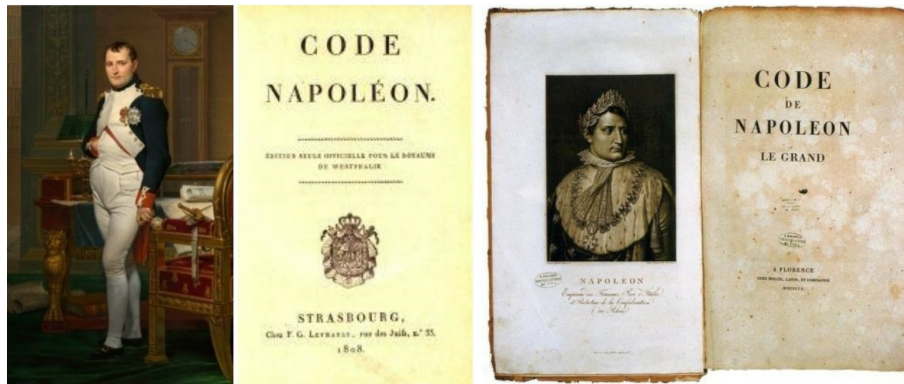
MARCH, 1804 NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES THE NAPOLEONIC CODE

Napoleon's lasting reforms include higher education, a tax code, road systems and sewer systems. His set of civil laws, the *Code Civil*—now known as the **Napoleonic Code**—is prepared by committees of legal experts. Napoleon participates actively in the sessions of the Council of State that revises the drafts.

The Code forbids privileges based on birth, allows freedom of religion, and specifies that government jobs must go to the most qualified. Other codes are commissioned by Napoleon to codify criminal and commerce law. A Code of Criminal Instruction is also published, which enacts rules of due process.

The Code will be accepted throughout much of Europe and remain in force even after Napoleon's eventual defeat. It is a revolutionary idea that spurs the development of the middle class by extending to all the right to own property. Napoleon also reorganizes what had been the Holy Roman Empire, made up of more than a thousand entities, into a streamlined 40-state Confederation of the Rhine. This confederation will provide the basis for the German Confederation and the unification of Germany in 1871.

Though technically a “dictator”, Napoleon uses his power to promote meritocracy, equality under the law, and liberty -- not only among his French subjects, but also for the peoples living in territories “conquered” after winning the many Coalition Wars imposed upon France.



The Napoleonic Code sought to eliminate undeserved privileges and establish true justice and liberty.

1804
GENOCIDE IN HAITI: ‘BLACK JACOBINS’ MASSACRE ALL REMAINING FRENCH WHITES

In 1791, the French Revolution in Europe also inspires a Revolution in the French Caribbean colony of Haiti. The after-effect of the 13-year conflict will ruin Haiti, which remains an unhappy land to this day. The Revolution begins as a slave uprising but eventually degenerates into a genocidal race war targeting French settlers in Haiti – including many who had opposed slavery and were friendly toward the Blacks.

Even after slavery had been abolished, radical elements of the Haitian Revolution continue to incite racial hatred toward the innocent Whites who were far outnumbered by the Blacks and Mulattos. In 1802, a notorious killer named **Jean-Jacques Dessalines** takes over Haiti by betraying his more reasonable, and actually pro-French, Black predecessor, **Toussaint L’ouverture**.

Napoleon had previously sent troops to retake Haiti, but as many as 40,000 died of Yellow Fever. Now, pre-occupied with European Wars, there is little he can do to save the Whites of Haiti. The smart Whites get out, but many of the “bleeding heart liberal” types refuse to see the danger of being such a small minority under Black Jacobin rule. In 1804, Dessalines orders the genocidal massacre of the remaining White population of Haiti. His secretary Boisrong-Tonnere declares:

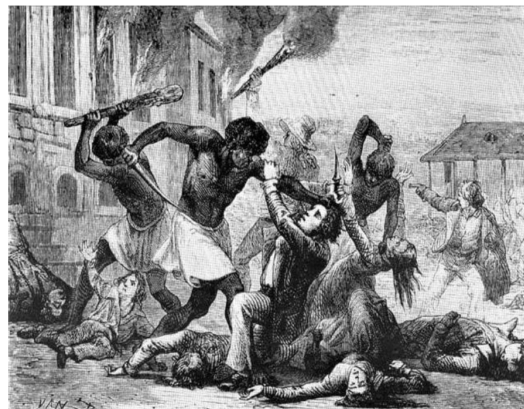
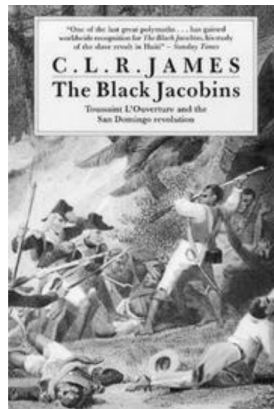
“For our declaration of independence, we should have the skin of a white man for parchment, his skull for an inkwell, his blood for ink, and a bayonet for a pen!” (15)

Squads of Black soldiers move from house to house, killing entire families. The weapons used are silent ones; such as knives and bayonets rather than gunfire. This is so that the killing can be done more quietly, thus giving no loud gunfire warning to other intended victims. Killings take place on the streets. Plundering and rape also occur. White children are beaten and stabbed to

death; and white women are raped and pushed into forced marriages under threat of death.

To flush out Whites who went into hiding, the monster Dessalines proclaims an amnesty for all Whites. When the terrified Whites resurface, they too are murdered. One of the most diabolical of the massacre participants is **Jean Zombi**, a mulatto known for his brutality. One account describes how Zombi stops a White man on the street, strips him naked, and takes him to the stairs of the Presidential Palace where he kills him with a dagger as Dessalines watches. In the Haitian 'Voodoo' cult tradition, the figure of Jean Zombi is the prototype for the "zombie".

The massacre results in the deaths of between 4,000 to 5,000 people of all ages and genders. But because the victims were White and the perpetrators were Black Jacobins; the historians who serve **The New World Order** have forgotten them.



Under orders from Dessalines, the "Black Jacobins" of Haiti carried out the first open manifestation of the New World Order's 'War on Whites'. Because of the Yellow Fever outbreak which had devastated his Caribbean forces, Napoleon is unable to save the French of Haiti.

DECEMBER, 1804

NAPOLEON IS CROWNED EMPEROR BY POPE PIUS VII



Napoleon, by a very wide margin, is **elected** "Emperor of the French" in a November, 1804 plebiscite. He is crowned by Pope Pius VII as Napoleon I at Notre Dame Cathedral. The story that Napoleon seized the crown out of the hands of the Pope during the ceremony, to avoid subjugating to the Pope's authority, is not accurate, as the coronation procedure had been agreed upon in advance.

After a string of stunning victories, France establishes itself as the leading continental power of Europe and builds alliances of its own. Napoleon is now 'larger than life' – a development which has the British, Bourbon *and* NWO types all seething.

1804

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH -- AN ENLIGHTENED FORM OF MONARCHY

Emperor of the French is the title used by Napoleon Bonaparte. The title demonstrates that Napoleon's coronation is not a restoration of old world monarchy, but rather, an introduction of a new political system: the Empire of the French.

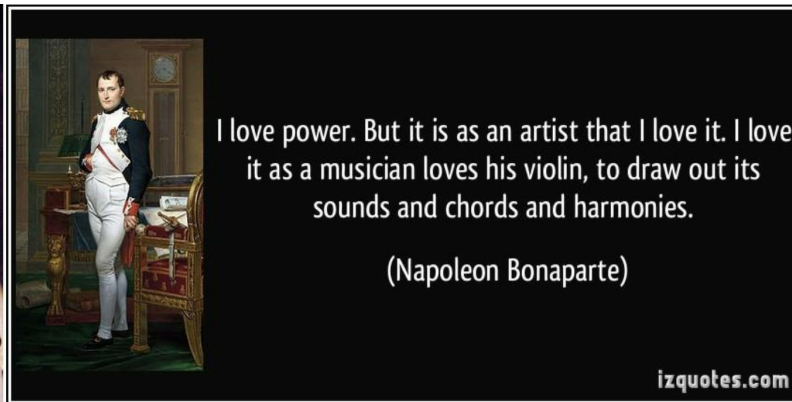
The title emphasizes that fact that the emperor rules over "the French people" -- and *not* over France, the Republic. The constitution / Napoleonic Code will be the supreme law of the realm, not the whims of Napoleon or any successor.

The old world formula "King of France" indicated that the Bourbon King owned France as a personal possession. The new title is purposefully created to reinforce the ideal of the French Republic and to show that after the French Revolution, the feudal system has been abandoned once and for all. A nation-state with equal rights and opportunities for all citizens is the new way of doing things.

Napoleon is considered the first monarch proclaiming himself as an *embodiment* of the nation, rather than as a divinely-appointed ruler. A constitutional monarchy, limited monarchy or parliamentary monarchy (*in its most limited form, a crowned republic*) is a form of government in which governing powers of the monarch are restricted, or clearly defined.

Although seen as a "son of the Revolution," Napoleon believes that *reason*, and not the desires of the easily manipulated masses, is the best and natural course to follow. In this sense, Napoleon is an "enlightened despot": the best possible system of government, he believes. In order to rule all the more wisely and rationally, Napoleon surrounds himself with intelligent and skilled advisors: mathematicians, scientists and statesmen.

For Napoleon, enlightened despotism is more than just an ideal; the man is indeed a true intellectual powerhouse – a fact that even his detractors, past and present, readily admit. Unlike many European rulers of the day, the quick-witted Napoleon is unusually wise, shrewd and rational. Upon visiting him, leading intellectuals from around Europe are all impressed with the quality of his mind and speech. There can be no doubt; Napoleon Bonaparte has the stuff of legend flowing through his veins.



Napoleon's love of power was motivated by his desire to do good with it. He loved his people,

and they loved him in return.

1805 – 1807

Napoleon Victorious at Austerlitz, France Becomes Leading Power of Europe, The Fourth Coalition War Against France, The Confederation of the Rhine, Napoleon's Brothers Become Kings, The Continental System & British Blockade, The Polish Legions Fight for Napoleon, Napoleon Makes Peace with Russia

1805

NAPOLEON TRIUMPHS AT THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ

On the first anniversary of his coronation, Napoleon defeats Austria and Russia at **The Battle of Austerlitz**. The subsequent **Peace of Pressburg** leads to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and creation of the Confederation of the Rhine with Napoleon named as its Protector. Napoleon later states, *"The battle of Austerlitz is the finest of all I have fought."* (16)

This breaks up the Third Coalition by knocking Austria out, but Britain and Russia remain in a state of war with France. To commemorate the victory, Napoleon commissions the 'Arc de Triomphe'.



The famous Arc de Triomphe in Paris commemorates Austerlitz.

1805-1808

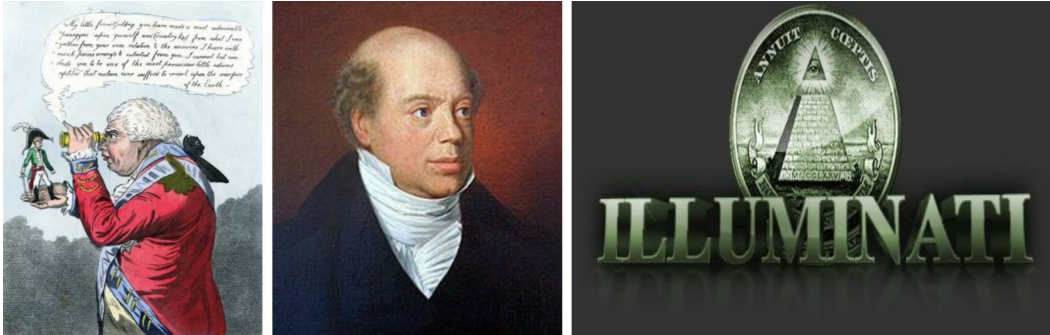
FRANCE BECOMES EUROPE'S LEADING POWER

After a long string of stunning victories, France establishes itself as the leading continental power of Europe as it builds new alliances of its own. In 1806, Napoleon appoints his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples. He also appoints other members of his family to rule over conquered Bourbon Family Kingdoms such as Naples and Spain.

In May of 1806, The Kingdom of Holland is established with another brother, Louis Bonaparte, named as King. With each new war *imposed* upon France by the British-Bourbon-Rothschild

Axis of common interest, new territories across Europe, formerly hostile towards France, fall under the benevolent sovereignty of Napoleon. The “conquests” of Napoleon must be viewed through this prism.

The prideful British imperialists, the old line crown heads of Europe (*especially the Bourbons*), and the influential Rothschild financiers will never accept this situation. **It is they, not Napoleon, who wish to continue the "Napoleonic" wars until Napoleon is destroyed.**

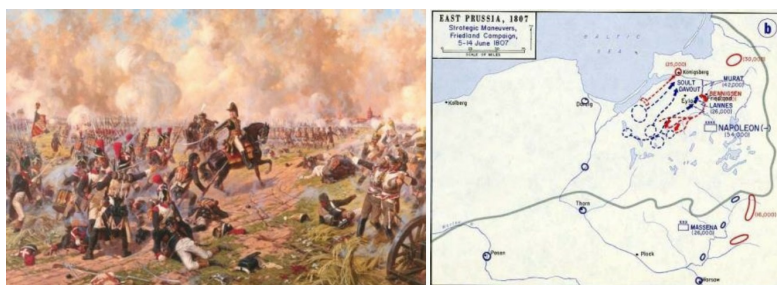


- 1- More anti-Napoleon cartoons from, England. King George III holds the miniscule Napoleon in the palm of his hand and scrutinizes him through a pair of binoculars.
- 2- Nathan Rothschild is already well-established in London. His infinite supply of gold will come into play in the later Coalition Wars to follow.

1806-1807
THE WAR OF THE FOURTH COALITION*

Prussia replaces Austria in a new coalition with Russia and, as always, Great Britain. In June, 1807, the Prussians and Russians are soundly defeated at **The Battle of Friedland** -- major confrontation between the armies commanded by Napoleon and the armies of the Russian Empire led by Count von Bennigsen.

The battlefield is located in modern-day Kaliningrad Oblast, near the town of Pravdinsk. The Russian army retreated chaotically over the Alle River by the end of the fighting -effectively ending The Fourth Coalition.



France prevails once again.

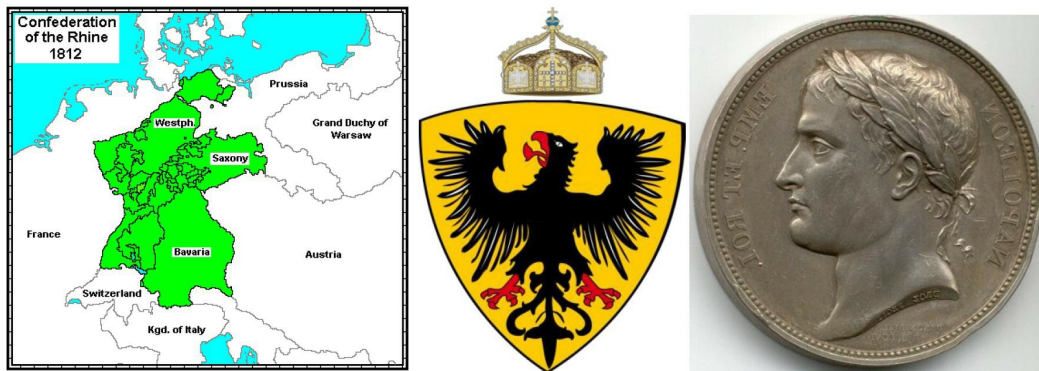
JULY, 1806
NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES THE CONFEDERACY OF THE RHINE

Napoleon establishes the Confederation of the Rhine, effectively ending the Holy Roman Empire which was established by Charlemagne in 800.

The **Confederation of the Rhine** (officially "*Confederated States of the Rhine*"), is a confederation of 16 German client states placed under French rule by Napoleon after he defeated Austria and Russia in the Battle of Austerlitz. The **Treaty of Pressburg**, in effect, led to the creation of the Confederation.

The members of the confederation were German princes from the Holy Roman Empire. They were later joined by 19 others, all together ruling a total of over 15 million subjects providing a significant strategic advantage to France on its eastern front. Obviously, the larger German states of Prussia and Austria were not members.

With the relentless allies waging constant wars against France, Napoleon needed the soldiers and supplies that the new Confederation could provide him with. France inducted 63,000 Confederation troops to its army.



The Confederation of the Rhine – a Napoleonic consolidation and conquest instigated by his Prussian and Austrian enemies. In 1871, those regions would unite with Prussia to form the German Empire (Germany).

1806
JOSEPH AND LOUIS BONAPARTE – NAPOLEON'S BROTHERS BECOME KINGS

Joseph Bonaparte (1768-1844) is the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who made him King of Naples and Sicily (1806–1808), and later King of Spain (1808–1813, as **José I**).

As a lawyer and diplomat, Joseph served as the ambassador to Rome. In September 1800, as Minister Plenipotentiary, he signed a treaty of friendship and commerce between France and the United States.

In 1795 Joseph was a member of the Council of Ancients, where he used his position to help his brother overthrow the Directory four years later.

In 1806, Joseph was given military command of Naples (*previously ruled by the same Bourbon Family that ruled France*), and shortly afterward was made king by Napoleon, to be replaced two years later by his sister's husband, Joachim Murat. Joseph was then made King of Spain (*a state that was also previously part of the Bourbon Dynasty*) in August 1808, soon after the French invasion.

As King of Naples, Joseph is very popular. But when he arrives in Spain, the Frenchman is not so popular, though he also had a base of support. Joseph (*Jose I*) comes under heavy fire from his opponents in Spain, who try to smear his reputation by calling him 'Pepe Botella' (*Joe Bottle*) for his alleged heavy drinking. In reality, Joseph is not a heavy drinker.

Joseph's arrival sparks the Peninsular War -- a reactionary revolt against new institutions and ideas, instigated by the previous Bourbon monarchs and, most likely, aided and abetted by the British.

As the war turns badly for the Bonapartes, Joseph temporarily retreats with much of the French Army to northern Spain. Joseph then proposes his own abdication from the Spanish throne. Napoleon dismisses Joseph's misgivings and sends French reinforcements to assist Joseph in maintaining his position as King of Spain.

Despite the easy recapture of Madrid, and nominal control over many cities and provinces, Joseph's reign over Spain is tenuous and constantly resisted by pro-Bourbon (*Royal Family*) 'guerrillas.' That is where the term, 'guerrillas' originates from.

After the end of the wars, Joseph escapes to the United States, where he lives between 1817–1832, initially in New York City and Philadelphia. He later moves to an estate called Point Breeze in Bordentown, New Jersey.

At Point Breeze, Joseph entertains many of the leading intellectuals and politicians of his day. Amongst American society, the Napoleons, who, like the Americans, had also fought against King George III and his ruling circle, are viewed positively.

Joseph Bonaparte returns to Europe, where he dies in 1844, in Florence, Italy.



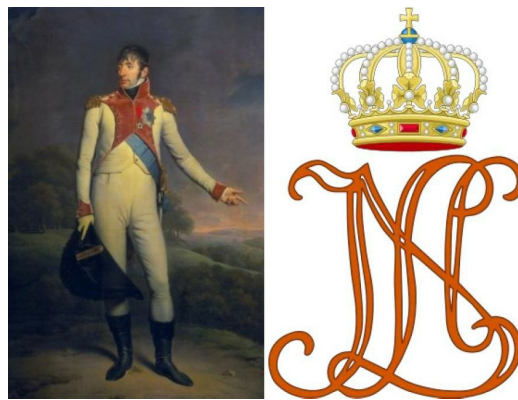
1- Once the King of Naples & Spain, Joseph Napoleon settled in New Jersey.

2- Bourbon / British propaganda invented the tale of Joseph's drunkenness.

Louis Bonaparte (1778-1846) had also been involved in the plot to overthrow the Directory. In 1806, Napoleon makes Louis the King of Holland. The benevolent new King quickly learns the Dutch language, takes the Dutch version of his name, Lodewijk, and declares himself Dutch, not French. Having declared himself Dutch; Lodewijk requires French ministers and members of his court to speak only Dutch and to renounce their French citizenships.

After his abdication and loss of his Kingdom (1810), Louis is granted asylum by Emperor Francis I of Austria. He takes refuge there and turns to writing and poetry.

After the death of his eldest brother Joseph in 1844, Louis is seen by the Bonapartists as the rightful Emperor of the French, although Louis takes little action to advance this claim.



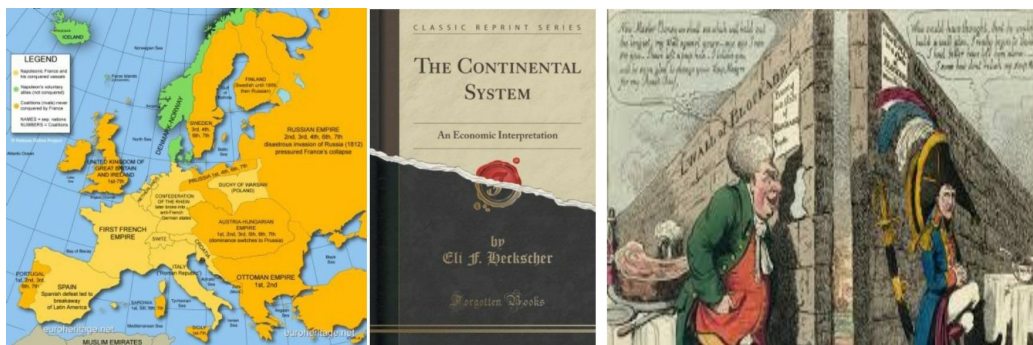
King Louis and the Royal Monogram

NOVEMBER, 1806
NAPOLION ESTABLISHES 'THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM' TO COUNTER THE BRITISH

Once again, *in response to* the naval blockade of French coasts imposed by the vaunted British Navy in May 1806, Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree. This brings into effect a large-scale embargo against British trade known as the '**Continental System**' (*aka **Continental Blockade***).

The plan is intended to stop all shipping of British goods into continental European countries allied with or dependent upon France. In terms of economic damage to Great Britain, the blockade is largely ineffective. By trying to enforce the Continental System among uncooperative elements of Spain (*now ruled by Napoleon's brother, Joseph*) and Portugal, Napoleon will end up having to endure the constant harassment of the disastrous guerilla fighting of the Peninsular War.

The Continental System also fails to reduce British (*and Rothschild*) financial support to its allies.



1 & 2- The expanded Empire found it very difficult to enforce the Continental System.

3 – ‘Blockade vs Blockade’ – A British cartoon depicts John Bull with a huge steak on his dinner table and a skinny Napoleon with a small bowl. Indeed, due to its legendary command of the seas, the British blockade was far more effective than France’s.

1798-1815 THE POLISH LEGIONS FIGHT FOR NAPOLEON

The **Polish Legions** of the Coalition Wars, are Polish military units that serve with the French Army from 1797 to 1803 -- with some units continuing to fight until 1815.

Because France's enemies include Poland's conquerors (*Prussia, Austria and Imperial Russia*), the Poles see Napoleon as their champion. When Napoleon enters Warsaw in 1806, it set the stage for the establishment of the independent Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

Many Polish soldiers, officers and volunteers emigrate to Italy and to France, where they join forces with the local military. Polish recruits number many thousands. With support from Napoleon, Polish units are formed, bearing Polish military ranks and commanded by Polish officers. They become known as the "Polish Legions"; a Polish army under French organization.

The Polish Legions fight a victorious war against Austria in 1809 and go on to fight alongside the French in numerous campaigns, culminating in the invasion of Russia in 1812.



The Polish Legions under General Dabrowski fought for Napoleon as far back as his earliest campaigns in Italy.

1807

RUSSIA'S CZAR AND NAPOLEON MAKE PEACE

After enduring huge losses in battles with Napoleon's armies, Russia is ready for peace. Napoleon's forces, though victorious, are also weary from fighting and unable to pursue the Russian armies further. Finally, Czar Alexander I makes peace with Napoleon with the **Treaty of Tilsit (1807)**. The Russian ruler accepts France's continental position, and vows support of Napoleon. For his part, Napoleon believes Alexander has extended him a hand of friendship.



Napoleon and Alexander of Russia embrace at Tilsit.

1808 – 1812

Napoleon Plans to Assimilate the Jews, Napoleon Cracks Down on Jewish Money Lenders, The Peninsular Wars (Spain & Portugal), War of the Fifth Coalition, War of the Sixth Coalition, Britain Kidnaps Americans to Fight Napoleon, The Battle of Borodino Proves Costly, Napoleon Retreats from Russia, Rothschild's Army vs Napoleon's Armee

1800's

NAPOLEON WANTS TO ASSIMILATE THE JEWS

Napoleon is very tolerant in his attitude towards the Jews. As a result, he has won the respect of many of them. But he has his motives. Historian Rabbi Berel Wein reveals that Napoleon was primarily interested in seeing the Jews assimilated, rather than prosper as an alien community:

"Napoleon's outward tolerance and fairness toward Jews was actually based upon his grand plan to have them disappear entirely by means of total assimilation, intermarriage, and conversion." (17)

This attitude can be seen from a letter Napoleon wrote in November 1806,

"It is necessary to reduce, if not destroy, the tendency of Jewish people to practice a very great number of activities that are harmful to civilization and to public order in society in all the countries of the world. It is necessary to stop the harm by preventing it; to prevent it, it is necessary to change the Jews. ... Once part of their youth will take its place in our armies, they will cease to have Jewish interests and sentiments; their interests and sentiments will be French." (18)

Again, privately, in an 1808 letter to his brother Jerome, Napoleon makes his assimilation plans clear:

"I have undertaken to reform the Jews, but I have not endeavored to draw more of them into my realm. Far from that, I have avoided doing anything which could show any esteem for the most despicable of mankind." (19)



Napoleon's outreach to the Jews was intended to eventually assimilate them as Frenchmen. To a hard-core Jew, this is a big 'no-no'!

1808

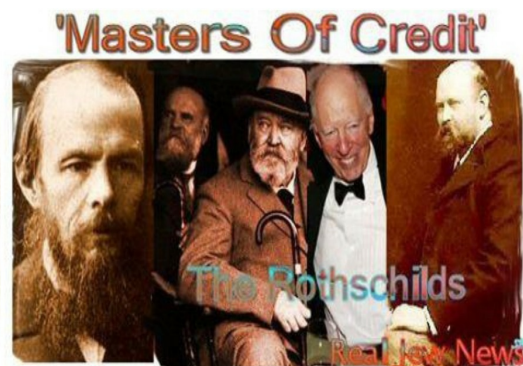
NAPOLÉON'S DECREE CANCELS DEBTS OWED TO JEWISH MONEY-LENDERS

In response to complaints about Jewish money lenders, Napoleon had, in 1806, suspended all debts owed to them. In 1808, he goes a step further and issues a decree that the money lenders refer to as **"The Infamous Decree."**

Napoleon wants the Jews to move away from their traditional money lending practices and become farmers and craftsmen instead. His decree severely restricts the practice of lending, and annuls all debts owed by married women, minors, and soldiers. Any loan that had an interest rate exceeding 10 percent is also annulled.

Napoleon's religious tolerance is admired by many of the Jews. But his efforts to regulate usury upset the Jewish money lenders and seals his fate. That is why, to this day, they refer to Napoleon's decree as "The Infamous Decree."

Led by Nathan in Britain, the five Rothschild Brothers of Europe (*based in Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, and France*) are determined to destroy Napoleon before his anti-debt monetary philosophy can take hold in Europe.



The 5 Brothers of the House of Rothschild -- their descendants are still in operation!

1808 -1814
THE PENINSULAR WARS, FRANCE vs SPAIN, BRITAIN & PORTUGAL

British international intrigue draws Spain into war against its former French ally. The years of fighting in Spain takes a heavy burden on France's Grande Armée. While the French win battle after battle, their communications and supply lines are severely tested. French units are isolated, harassed, and slowly bled to death by guerilla fighters.

The Spanish armies are repeatedly beaten, but time and again they regroup and hound the French. This drain on French resources leads Napoleon to call the conflict, "the Spanish Ulcer".



At the peak of the French Continental Empire, Spanish Guerrillas take a heavy toll on French forces.

1809
THE WAR OF THE FIFTH COALITION'

Once again, the Austrians and British (*these people simply will not quit!*) join forces to try to overthrow Napoleon. And once again, Napoleon thumps the Austrians - this time at the **Battle of Wagram** (July, 1809). But the British remain active in Spain, slowly wearing down the French.



The Battle of Wagram – Napoleon wins again and the Fifth Coalition collapses.



Every coalition war that Napoleon won was originally forced upon France. With each victory, Napoleon's Empire of Liberty expanded. By 1810, much of Europe from Spain to parts of Prussia and Poland was controlled by Napoleon or his allies.

1811 **THE 'WAR OF THE SIXTH COALITION': BRITISH AND INTERNAL INTRIGUE CAUSE RUSSIA TO BREAK OFF ITS ALLIANCE WITH NAPOLEON**

Napoleon and Czar Alexander I of Russia had been enjoying friendly personal relations. By 1811, however, tensions increase as Alexander comes under intense pressure from political forces within the Russian nobility to break off the alliance with France and enter into Coalition Six (*heavily funded by Nathan Rothschild*). Fearing another two-front war, Napoleon threatens serious consequences if Russia forms an alliance with Britain.

By 1812, advisers (*intriguers*) to Alexander suggest an invasion of the French Empire and recapture of Poland (*now an ally of France*). On receipt of intelligence reports on Russia's war preparations, Napoleon prepares for a **preemptive** offensive campaign against Russia. The invasion begins on June 23, 1812.



1- Court intriguers persuaded Alexander to break off his alliance with Napoleon and join up once again with Rothschild-Britain instead.

2- Painting depicts meeting between Alexander and Napoleon during happier days.

1793-1812
IN NEED OF MEN TO FIGHT NAPOLEON, BRITISH KIDNAP (IMPRESS)
AMERICANS AT SEA – WAR OF 1812 FOLLOWS

In support of its never-ending wars against Napoleon, the British Navy forces unwilling individuals into service. Residents of seaports live in fear of the impressment gangs that patrol waterfronts and raid taverns, pouncing on deserters and idle mariners. Prints from the time show armed gangs kidnapping men in their beds, or barging into weddings and hauling the groom out much to the distress of the bride.

But generally “pressing” takes place at sea where the armed gangs board merchant ships. These ships are ransacked of their men and often left without sufficient hands to take them safely into port.

American ships are stopped and searched in British waters. Anyone born in Britain is seized. Sometimes, American citizens are taken by mistake. Between 1793 and 1812, the British impress more than 15,000 sailors to supplement their fleet. By June, 1812 the U. S. has had enough. The United States declares war on Great Britain, citing, in part, the British practice of impressment.



Just 10 years after the end of the American Revolution, the bloody bullying British and their ‘press gangs’ humiliated the young American Republic – a nation which Napoleon admired.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1812
THE BATTLE OF BORODINO – FRENCH VICTORY COMES WITH A HEAVY PRICE

The fighting at The Battle of Borodino (*in Russia*) involves 250,000 troops and results in about 80,000 casualties - making Borodino the single deadliest day of the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon's Grande Armée launches an attack against the Russian army, driving it back from its positions but failing to score a decisive victory.

Both armies are exhausted after the battle and the Russians withdrew from the field the following day. Moscow, which fell a week later; but because the Russian army was not badly beaten enough to be rendered ineffective, the French are unable to bring Czar Alexander back to the peace table.



Napoleon's victory at Borodino opened the road to taking Moscow. The Battle of Borodino resulted in about 44,000 Russian and 35,000 French dead, wounded or captured.

1812
NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA PROVES COSTLY / TYPHUS WRECKS HIS GRAND ARMÉE

After their loss at Borodino, the Russians avoid Napoleon's objective of a decisive engagement and instead retreat deeper into Russia. Owing to the Russian army's scorched earth tactics, the French find it hard to forage food for themselves and their horses. Napoleon's own account:

"The most terrible of all my battles was the one before Moscow (Borodino). The French showed themselves to be worthy of victory, but the Russians showed themselves worthy of being invincible." (20)

Napoleon retreats from Moscow with most of his Grand Armée intact. On the long march home, typhus wipes out most of his men. One by one Napoleon's allies will become *former* allies and members of the Sixth Coalition.



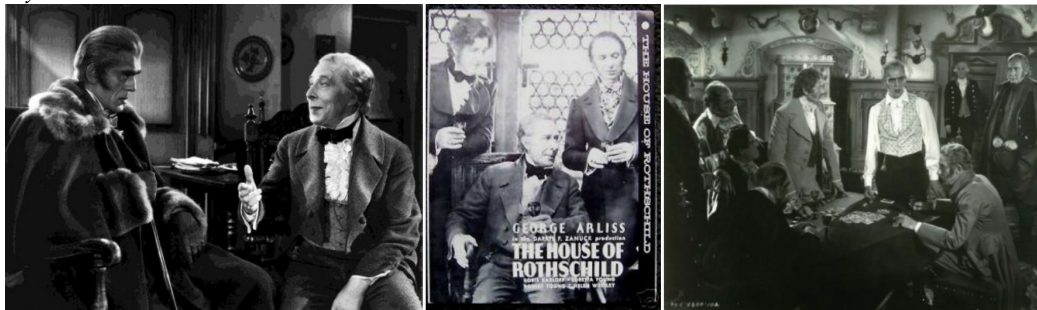
The retreat from Russia proves disastrous for Napoleon. Contrary to popular belief, it was neither the Russian Army, nor hunger, nor the cold that wiped out most of his returning 'Grand Armee'. It was the lice-spread disease of typhus. (21)

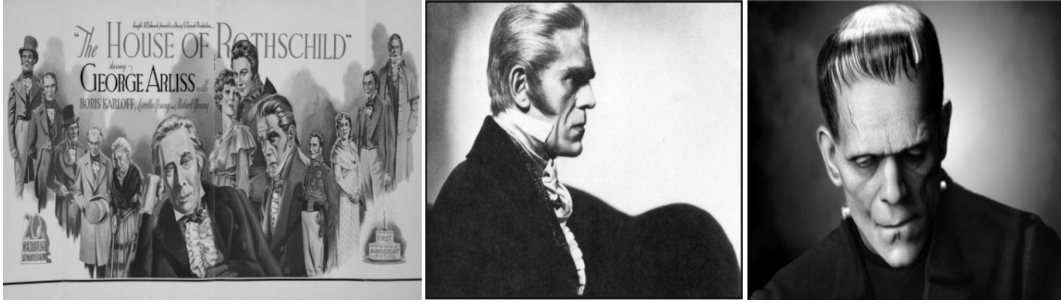
1812-1814
ROTHSCHILD'S ARMY vs NAPOLEON'S ARMEE



The Duke of Wellington's Army was funded by Nathan Rothschild

From his base in London's financial district, ("The City") **Nathan Rothschild** single-handedly continues to finance Britain's war to defeat Napoleon. Shipments of gold to the European continent fund the Duke of Wellington's armies and also those of Britain's allies, Prussia and Austria. The Rothschild brothers co-ordinate their activities across the continent, and develop a network of agents, shippers, and couriers to transport gold across war-torn Europe. **Were it not for Rothschild's limitless fortune, the Allies would surely have had to make peace with Napoleon by now.**





*The 1934 Hollywood film **openly** portrays the Allies begging Rothschild for finance! **Boris Karloff**, best known for his 1931 role as the Frankenstein Monster, plays the part of a Prussian (German) “anti-Semitic” Count who despises the Rothschilds. Karloff is deliberately made-up to resemble the monster.*

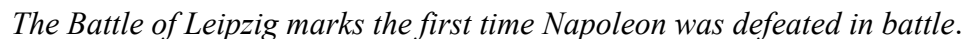
1813 – 1815 and beyond

The French Grow Weaker, Napoleon's Days are Numbered, Paris Captured and Napoleon Abdicates, Exiled to Elba, Escape from Elba, War of the Seventh Coalition – Battle of Waterloo, Final Death Toll, Rothschild Multiplies His Fortune Over Waterloo News, Napoleon Exiled Again – and Dies, Europe After Napoleon, Rise of Rothschild's Reds, Fast Forward 100 Years – Another Napoleon?, Final

1813 ***NAPOLEON SCORES MORE VICTORIES, BUT HIS FORCES ARE BEING DEPLETED***

NAPOLEON SCORES MORE VICTORIES, BUT HIS FORCES ARE BEING DEPLETED

Despite these stunning successes against multiple armies, the losses continue to mount against Napoleon. The French army is eventually pinned down by a force twice its size at the **Battle of Leipzig**. This is by far the largest battle of the Napoleonic Wars and cost 90,000 casualties in total.



THE TREATY OF CHAUMONT – FRANCE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO RISE AGAIN

The four powers that defeated Napoleon (*Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia*) all agree to ally for 20 years, promising to fight together to stop France if it ever got too powerful again. The Treaty of Chaumont is a series of separately signed but identically worded agreements between the

Austrian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia, the Russian Empire and the United Kingdom

The treaty will draw the powers of the Sixth Coalition into a closer alliance in the event that Napoleon rejects the territory-losing surrender terms recently offered to France. Each ally agrees to put 150,000 soldiers in the field against France and to guarantee the European peace (*once obtained*) against French 'aggression' for twenty years.

The terms of the Treaty were largely written by Lord Castlereagh, the British foreign minister, who offered cash subsidies (*Rothschild money*) to keep the other armies in the field against Napoleon.



By the Treaty of Chaumont, Lord Castlereagh bought allied cooperation and the permanent subjugation of France.

APRIL, 1814 **PARIS IS CAPTURED / NAPOLEON FORCED TO ABDICATE**

Napoleon withdraws back to France; his army having been reduced to 70,000 soldiers and 40,000 stragglers, against more than three times as many Allied troops. The French are surrounded as British forces press from the south, and other Coalition forces position to attack from the German states. Paris is captured by the Coalition in March 1814.

On April 2, 1814, the French Senate declares Napoleon deposed. When Napoleon learns that Paris has surrendered, he proposes that the army march on the capital. That is when some of his Marshals mutiny. They confront Napoleon and force him to announce his unconditional abdication only two days later.



"Sorry Boss. But you have to step down."

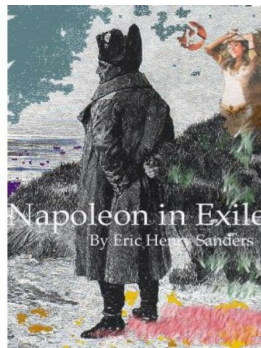
APRIL, 1814
NAPOLÉON IS EXILED TO THE ISLAND OF ELBA



English cartoon mocks 'Boney' in exile.

The combination of Rothschild's endless money, cunning British intrigue, limitless allied manpower, "the Spanish Ulcer", and the disastrous typhus-infested retreat from Russia are all just too much for the French to overcome.

After Napoleon's abdication, King Louis XVIII is installed as ruler of France. Napoleon is exiled to the island of Elba off the Italian coast, where he is given authority over the island's 12,000 inhabitants.



Obese King Louis XVIII is installed in Paris while the exiled Napoleon plans his next move.

FEBRUARY, 1815
THE LEGEND CONTINUES. NAPOLEON ESCAPES FROM EXILE!

Separated from his wife and sons, and aware of rumors that he might be shipped to a remote island in the middle of the Atlantic, Napoleon stuns Europe by escaping from Elba with less than 1000 supporters and soldiers, in February of 1815. Soon after landing on the French mainland, a regiment of French soldiers, under orders to arrest him, confronts their former Emperor. Napoleon approaches the regiment alone, dismounts his horse and shouts:

"Here I am. Kill your Emperor, if you wish." (22)

The soldiers respond with, *"Long Live the Emperor!"* and march with Napoleon to Paris!

King Louis XVIII flees. Napoleon quickly raises another army. He will once again confront the Rothschild-funded British and Prussians at the decisive **Battle of Waterloo** in Belgium.



1- He's baaack! Napoleon the bold just got on a boat and left.

2- Defying orders to arrest Napoleon, the army sent to arrest him join him on his march to Paris instead.

3 – By the time Napoleon arrives in Paris, King Fatboy had already fled.

JUNE, 1815
THE WAR OF THE SEVENTH COALITION' (aka 'The Hundred Days of Napoleon) ENDS
WITH THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

The powers at the Congress of Vienna declare Napoleon an outlaw. On March 25, 1815, Austria, Prussia, Russia and the United Kingdom, bind themselves to put 150,000 men *each* into the field to end his rule. This sets the stage for the last conflict on the “Napoleonic Wars” -- the **Battle of Waterloo**.

Again financed by The House of Rothschild, the British, led by the Duke of Wellington, and the Prussians, led by Gebhard von Blucher, amass their Seventh Coalition armies near the north-eastern border of France. Napoleon is forced to preemptively attack France's enemies before they can unleash a massive, coordinated invasion of France, along with other members of this latest Allied coalition.

The Battle of Waterloo is fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815, in present-day Belgium. The French army nearly wins the great battle. It is only the late arrival of Prussian reinforcements that suddenly tilts the battle against the French.

The defeat at Waterloo marks the end of Napoleon's Hundred Days return from exile and ends his rule as Emperor once and for all. The French monarchy is restored to the Bourbons for the second time. The very word "Waterloo" has since become synonymous with one's final defeat.



Napoleon's strategy to divide the British and Prussian armies, and then destroy them separately, almost worked.

FINAL DEATH TOLL OF THE "NAPOLEONIC WARS"

In terms of blood and death, the British-Bourbon-Royalist-Rothschild obsession with removing Napoleon proved to be very costly. It would be 100 years before the world was to see mass war death on such a scale again.

Military deaths are estimated to be somewhere between 2.5 million and 3.5 million. Civilian death tolls, related to the war, vary from 1 million to 3 million. Thus estimates of total dead, both military and civilian, can reasonably range from **3.5 million to 6.5 million**.

To put those numbers into perspective, the death toll was **5-10 times greater than** that of the deadly American Civil War of the 1860's.

FRANCE & ALLIES

- 371,000 killed in action
- 800,000 killed by wounds, accidents or disease, primarily in the disastrous invasion of Russia
- 600,000 civilians
- 65,000 French allies (mainly Poles fighting for independence from Russia / Prussia)
- 1,800,000 French and allies (mostly Germans and Poles) dead in action, disease and missing
- 1,700,000 Frenchmen from "pre-1792 borders"

BRITAIN & ALLIES

- 120,000 Italian dead or missing
- 289,000 Russian dead or missing
- 134,000 Prussian dead or missing
- 376,000 Austrian dead or missing
- 585,000 Spanish dead
- 200,000 Portuguese dead or missing
- 311,806 British dead or missing

Total: 2,015,000

British Navy, 1804–15

- killed in action: 6,663
- shipwrecks, drownings, fire: 13,621
- wounds, disease: 72,102

Total: 92,386

British Army, 1804–15

- killed in action: 25,569
- wounds, accidents, disease: 193,851

(23)



1 & 2- All of Europe was a bloody battlefield.

3- Modern day French scientist inspects a mass war grave containing thousands of skeletons from one of the battles



As Nathan Rothschild (above scene from 1934 Hollywood film) laughed all the way to the bank!

JUNE, 1815
NATHAN ROTHSCHILD CAPITALIZES UPON THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

The Rothschild Brothers utilize courier pigeons to rapidly communicate amongst themselves and their agents. The network provides Nathan Rothschild with political and financial information ahead of his peers, giving him an advantage in the financial markets. After the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, Rothschild receives word of the battle's outcome long before anyone else.

Rothschild will use the "insider information" of Wellington's victory to become Britain's supreme master. He orders his brokers to sell off his holdings. Other brokers assume that Rothschild has therefore learned that Britain has lost at Waterloo. A panic sell-off drives the market down to historic lows. Rothschild then buys up the devalued market at bargain prices.

When the public learns of Britain's *victory* over Napoleon, the stocks skyrocket to new heights. Nathan Rothschild multiplies his massive fortune by 20 times!



Again, as depicted by Jewish Hollywood itself, happy Nathan buys up Britain after Waterloo.

(The 1934 film does indeed portray Rothschild's buying-up of the London market, but makes it seem like it was the "accidental" consequence of his trying to "save" the market and not "insider trading!")



1- Rothschild's descendants (like Jacob, above) still wield enormous financial and political power.

2 – It is enough power to make star-struck groupies like Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and Billionaire Warren Buffett (shown above with Jacob) seem like nobodies.

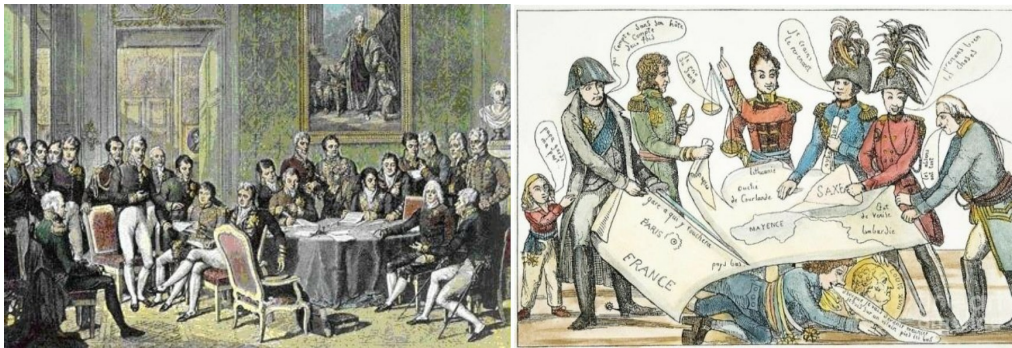
1814-1815

BALANCE OF POWER POLITICS / THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA RESHAPES EUROPE

After Napoleon's defeat, the European powers continue their meetings in Vienna, Austria. Political boundaries are redrawn. Old disputes are settled. These conferences are known as Vienna "Though many nations participate, the Congress is run by the "Big Four" (*Britain, Prussia, Russia, & Austria*). The most notable decision reached at Vienna is the consolidation of 360 small German states, into a German Confederation of 38 states.

Arrangements made by the Four Great Powers ensure that future disputes will be settled in a manner that will avoid the wars of the previous twenty years. Although the Congress of Vienna preserves the "balance of power" in Europe, it does not check the spread of the Red revolutionary movements that are being born, and will spread across Europe some 30 years later.'

"Balance of Power" politics serves the interests of the Globalist planners because it allows for a disobedient nation or nations to be checked, challenged, and controlled by a group of other nations of equal power. The Rothschilds and their agents will soon wield enormous financial influence in 3 of the "Big 4" nations. **Only Russia still remains free of Rothschild's reach.**



The Congress of Vienna consolidated German states and redrew the borders of Europe.

1815

NAPOLÉON IS AGAIN EXILED, AND PROBABLY MURDERED

After the final defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon is exiled to the island of St. Helena, 1000 miles off the coast of West Africa. King Louis XVIII is installed on the throne and, predictably, allows Napoleon's "Infamous Decree" against usury to expire in 1818. The Rothschilds are back in control!

Rumors of Napoleon returning will continue to occasionally circulate throughout Europe. Napoleon is neglected by his British captors, and will finally die in 1821, at age 51, from what appears to be arsenic poisoning.



Napoleon dies. The legend lives. His coffin is still on display in Paris.

1815-1848
ROTHSCHILD'S REDS EXPLOIT POST NAPOLEONIC EUROPE

In the political vacuum left by Napoleon's removal, Rothschild's Communist subversive groups as well as semi-controlled Nationalist groups grow and spread throughout the European continent. This movement "spontaneously" erupts during the bloody and chaotic 'European Spring' of 1848.

In that same year, Karl Marx publishes "The Communist Manifesto". Marx himself is distantly related to the Rothschilds, through marriage.



1848 "Springtime of the Peoples"

Karl Marx

By destroying Napoleon and buying up Great Britain at the same time, the Rothschild Family was able to unleash its New World Order gang to subvert Europe. The "spontaneous" nationalist and Red Revolutions of 1848 will permanently weaken Europe's political structure's, setting the stage for the disastrous wars and revolutions of the coming centuries.

1918 **FAST FORWARD 100 YEARS – ROTHSCHILD BRITAIN DESTROYS ITS COALITION ALLIES**

Throughout the “Napoleonic Wars”, the Rothschild-Britain complex skillfully maneuvered the Russian, Prussian (*German*) and Austrian Empires to keep fighting against Napoleon. To that end, Nathan Rothschild stood by with limitless financing.

How ironic – how short-sighted – how poetically tragic that a century later, it was the very same Rothschild-Britain complex (*now with American assistance*) that delivered the post World War I death blow to *each* of those empires!

For the full story on this centuries-old saga; read the two-volume illustrated epic, PLANET ROTHSCHILD, also by M S King.



Like Napoleon, future Russian and Prussian (German) Emperors were also ruined by the Rothschilds and their ‘hit-men’ governments – the same for Austria.

WHAT IF? A FINAL THOUGHT

Had Napoleon succeeded in ruling France and influencing European affairs, Rothschild's New World Order Communism would have been killed in its infancy. So too would the plague of Jewish money lending, which still enslaves Europe and America.

Again, we say, what tragic irony that the British, Prussians, Austrians, and Russians who allied against Napoleon, would one day *all* see their own nations externally conquered or internally subverted by the very same Rothschild NWO / Reds who financed the endless wars against Napoleon.

Napoleon had "the stuff of legend" running through his veins. It would be more than 100 years before Europe, and the world, would again see another giant like him. His name -- Adolf Hitler. (*Read "The Bad War", also by MS King*)



NAPOLEON QUOTES

**Quotes can be verified by Internet Search*

- You must not fight too often with one enemy, or you will teach him all your art of war.
- Death is nothing, but to live defeated and inglorious is to die daily.
- There are only two forces in the world, the sword and the spirit. In the long run the sword will always be conquered by the spirit.
- Great ambition is the passion of a great character. Those endowed with it may perform very good or very bad acts. All depends on the principles which direct them.
- In order to govern, the question is not to follow out a more or less valid theory but to build with whatever materials are at hand. The inevitable must be accepted and turned to advantage.
- The people to fear are not those who disagree with you, but those who disagree with you and are too cowardly to let you know.
- In politics stupidity is not a handicap.
- There are only two forces that unite men - fear and interest.
- He who knows how to flatter also knows how to slander.
- Take time to deliberate, but when the time for action has arrived, stop thinking and go in.
- I am sometimes a fox and sometimes a lion. The whole secret of government lies in knowing when to be the one or the other.
- Men are more easily governed through their vices than through their virtues.
- Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.
- He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.
- Throw off your worries when you throw off your clothes at night.
- In politics... never retreat, never retract... never admit a mistake.

- Imagination rules the world.
- When small men attempt great enterprises, they always end by reducing them to the level of their mediocrity.
- The torment of precautions often exceeds the dangers to be avoided. It is sometimes better to abandon one's self to destiny.
- The herd seeks out the great, not for their sake but for their influence; and the great welcome them out of vanity or need.
- Among those who dislike oppression are many who like to oppress.
- Glory is fleeting, but obscurity is forever.
- Ability is nothing without opportunity.
- If they want peace, nations should avoid the pin-pricks that precede cannon shots.
- You must not fear death, my lads; defy him, and you drive him into the enemy's ranks.
- Skepticism is a virtue in history as well as in philosophy.
- Men are moved by two levers only: fear and self interest.
- A celebrated people lose dignity upon a closer view.
- When soldiers have been baptized in the fire of a battle-field, they have all one rank in my eyes.
- It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.
- We must laugh at man to avoid crying for him.
- The purely defensive is doomed *to* defeat.
- In order that a people may be free, it is necessary that the governed be sages, and those who govern, gods.
- The only victories which leave no regret are those which are gained over ignorance.
- In matters of government, justice means force as well as virtue.
- We walk faster when we walk alone.
- I am the successor, not of Louis XVI, but of Charlemagne.
- When a man is a favorite of Fortune she never takes him unawares, and, however

astonishing her favors may be, she finds him ready.

- It is an approved maxim in war, never to do what the enemy wishes you to do, for this reason alone, that he desires it.
- While I live I will never resort to irredeemable paper.
- Hereditary succession to the magistracy is absurd, as it tends to make a property of it; it is incompatible with the sovereignty of the people.
- Society cannot exist without inequality of fortunes and the inequality of fortunes could not subsist without religion. Whenever a half-starved person is near another who is gluttoned, it is impossible to reconcile the difference if there is not an authority who tells him to.
- You write to me that it's impossible. The word is not French.
- Let the path be open to talent.
- The act of policing is, in order to punish less often, to punish more severely.
- He is vanquished who is afraid of his adversary.
- George Washington has died. This great man fought against Tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory will always be dear to the French people, as it will be to all free men of the two worlds; and especially to French soldiers, who, like him and the American soldiers, have combated for liberty and equality.
- This year has begun hopefully for right thinkers. After all these centuries of feudal barbarism and political slavery, it is surprising to see how the word of 'liberty' sets minds on fire.
- The contagion of crime is like that of the plague. Criminals collected together corrupt each other. They are worse than ever when, at the termination of their punishment, they return to society.
- I closed the gulf of anarchy and brought order out of chaos. I rewarded merit regardless of birth or wealth, wherever I found it. I abolished feudalism and restored equality to all regardless of religion and before the law. I fought the decrepit monarchies of the Old Regime because the alternative was the destruction of all this. I purified the Revolution.
- Large legislative bodies resolve themselves into coteries, and coteries into jealousies.
- The barbarous custom of having men beaten who are suspected of having important secrets to reveal must be abolished. It has always been recognized that this way of interrogating men, by putting them to torture, produces nothing worthwhile.

- It's the unconquerable soul of man; and not the nature of the weapon he uses, that ensures victory.
- Put your iron hand in a velvet glove.
- From triumph to downfall there is but one step. I have noted that, in the most momentous occasions, mere nothings have always decided the outcome of the greatest events.
- It is necessary for the heart to feel as for the body to be fed.
- My mind is a chest of drawers. When I wish to deal with a subject, I shut all the drawers but the one in which the subject is to be found. When I am wearied, I shut all the drawers and go to sleep.
- It is easy to know when a government wishes for peace by observing the character of the person sent to negotiate for it.
- My true glory is not to have won 40 battles ... Waterloo will erase the memory of so many victories, ... But ... what will live forever, is my Civil Code.
- For today, we celebrate the first glorious anniversary of the Information Purification Directives. We have created, for the first time in all history, a garden of pure ideology. Where each worker may bloom secure from the pests of contradictory and confusing truths. Our Unification of Thought is more powerful a weapon than any fleet or army on earth. We are one people. With one will. One resolve. One cause. Our enemies shall talk themselves to death. And we will bury them with their own confusion. We shall prevail!
- If I always appear prepared, it is because before entering an undertaking, I have meditated long and have foreseen what might occur. It is not genius which reveals to me suddenly and secretly what I should do in circumstances unexpected by others; it is thought and preparation
- In these days the invention of printing, and the diffusion of knowledge, render historical calumnies a little less dangerous: truth will always prevail in the long run, but how slow its progress!
- Agriculture is the soul and chief support of empires; industry produces riches and the happiness of the people; exportation represents the superabundance, and good use of both.
- Equality should be the chief basis of the education of youth.
- Timid and cowardly soldiers cause the loss of a nation's independence; but pusillanimous magistrates destroy the empire of the laws, the rights of the throne, and even social order itself.
- I pay attention only to what people do or say. I never pay attention to what they

think.

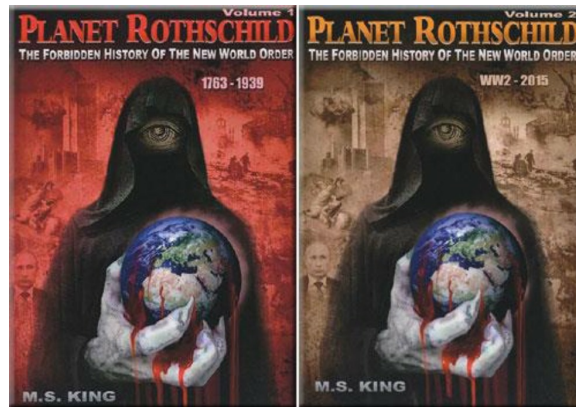
- Battle sometimes decides everything; and sometimes the most trifling thing decides the fate of a battle.
- Policemen and prisons ought never to be the means used to bring men back to the practice of religion.
- Our credulity is a part of the imperfection of our natures. It is inherent in us to desire to generalize, when we ought, on the contrary, to guard ourselves very carefully from this tendency.
- In a battle, as in a siege, the art consists in concentrating very heavy fire on a particular point. The line of battle once established, the one who has the ability to concentrate an unlooked for mass of artillery suddenly and unexpectedly on one of these points is sure to carry the day.
- A commander in chief ought to say to himself several times a day: If the enemy should appear on my front, on my right, on my left, what would I do? And if the question finds him uncertain, he is not well placed, he is not as he should be, and he should remedy it.
- Do you know what is more hard to bear than the reverses of fortune? It is the baseness, the hideous ingratitude, of man.
- The World is not ruined by the wickedness of the wicked, but by the weakness of the good.
- All systems of morality are fine. The Gospel alone has exhibited a complete assemblage of the principles of morality divested of all absurdity. It is not composed, like your creed, of a few commonplace sentences put in bad verse. Do you wish to see that which is really sublime? Repeat the Lord's Prayer.
- A journalist is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.

FOOTNOTES

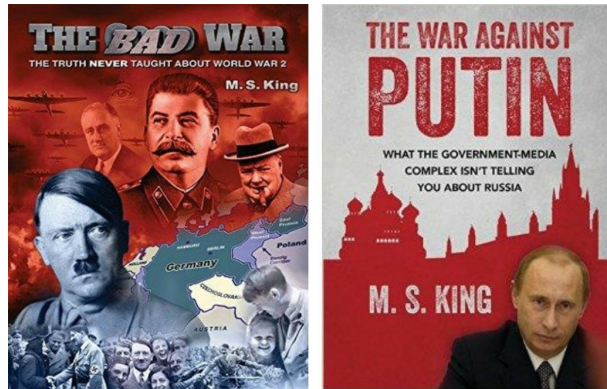
1. Internet Search Term: Rothschild richest family in world
2. Internet Search Term: forbes rothschild founding father of international finance
3. Internet Search Term: robison an association has been formed for the express purposes
4. Internet Search Term: abbe barruel illuminati freemasons
5. Internet Search Term: washington not my intention to doubt doctrines of illuminati
6. Internet Search Term: declaration of independence
7. Internet Search Term: metge birth of thousands of bruti to stab the tyrant Bonaparte
8. Internet Search Term: for such atrocious crime we must have vengeance like a thunder-bolt
9. Internet Search Term: napoleon deist
10. Internet Search Term: napoleon of all our institutions public education is the most important
11. Internet Search Term: napoleon when a government is dependent upon bankers for money
12. Internet Search Term: napoleon am i a dog to be hounded down and killed in street
13. Internet Search Term: napoleon i caused the duc d'enghien to be arrested and judged
14. Internet Search Term: napoleon what i did was to silence the royalists and the jacobins
15. Internet Search Term: boisrong-tonnere declaration independence we have skin white man
16. Internet Search Term: napoleon the battle of austerlitz is the finest of all i have fought
17. Internet Search Term: napoleon's tolerance toward Jews based upon grand plan to disappear
18. Internet Search Term: napoleon necessary to reduce destroy tendency of jewish people
19. Internet Search Term: napoleon i have undertaken to reform the jews
20. Internet Search Term: napoleon most terrible of all my battles was the one before Moscow
21. Internet Search Term: napoleon army typhus russia
22. Internet Search Term: napoleon here i am kill your emperor if you wish
23. Internet Search Term: casualties napoleonic wars



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